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POLAND AS KEY TO RUSSIA'S NEW MOVE FOR PEACE

Protocol Held to Show Warsaw Has No Designs Against Soviets

MOSCOW SEEKS TRADE WITH BALTIC STATES

Varying Reasons Seen to Prompt Small Nations in Agreeing to Sign Accord

By H. CHARLES WOODS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The fact that all Russia's European neighbors—Rumania, Poland, Latvia, Estonia and Finland—have gained territories from the old Muscovite Empire, or have come into being at Russia's expense, increases the significance of the peace protocol signed or about to be signed between Moscow and those states.

Poland is the key state, because it is the largest and, with the possible exception of Finland, has the longest common frontier with Russia, and because, whereas it has a defensive alliance with Rumania, aimed primarily against Russia, it is tremendously interested in everything connected with the Baltic.

While the Poles regard the Russians as their former oppressors, there are personal sympathies between the two peoples, which are the obvious outcome of a long connection.

Poles Take Precautions

Politically speaking, the Polish Government is compelled to take every precaution against the spread of Bolshevism. In this it has the support of the Roman Catholic Church, the dominant religion, and always strongly opposed to the tenets of Moscow. Moreover, as the Bolshevik army came to the very gates of Warsaw in 1920, the people have had a taste of what such a régime would mean. Furthermore, considering that the Russo-Polish frontier has no natural line, and that Poland has 5,000,000 Ukrainians and 1,500,000 White Russians among its population, there seems little to prevent a Bolshevik penetration across the boundary.

As Poland is one of the countries to secure all and more than all she expected from the peace terms, it is clear that she has no aggressive designs whatsoever against Russia. Some Poles, however, look with favor upon the possible establishment of an independent Ukraine and perhaps of an independent White Russia, though others believe this would be contrary to Polish interests. It would appear, however, that the Poles have plenty to do for the present without interesting themselves in these matters.

The Moscow Government made its recent proposals about the Kellogg Pact only to Lithuania, which has no common frontier with Russia, from which it is separated by Poland and Latvia, and which thinks only in terms of Vilna, given to her by the Bolsheviks in 1920. The government of Augustin Waldemaras is really a

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Col. Stimson Speaks of Indifference to Filipino Affairs

Former Governor-General Says He Had to Be His Own Press Agent

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—"I should be glad to talk about the Philippines but I have nothing to say regarding foreign affairs in China," Col. Henry L. Stimson told The Christian Science Monitor representative on Tuesday. The new Secretary of State reviewed the past year's work emphasizing that some very important legislation had been passed but that America was indifferent to what was transpiring in the islands, "I have had to be my own press agent."

The revision of the banking laws and corporation laws, he said, had freed American capital of many restrictions formerly placed on it. Colonel Stimson by personal contact with Filipino leaders had brought the feeling to a point where they told him, "You have restored faith in the Filipino people in the United States." Colonel Stimson said he valued this statement more than he could express.

"The men I was warned against when I first went to Manila developed during the year into firm friends. I believe such co-operation more important than the talk about independence here or anywhere else. The American people know so little about the Philippines that they can't even spell the word independence."

Colonel Stimson said he enjoyed contacts with the Nationalist leaders at Shanghai, with Baron Tanaka, Japanese Prime Minister, and Ryohei Okada, Navy Minister here, but preferred not to state the subject matter of their discussions. He sails for America at 3 on Tuesday afternoon.

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Northampton Welcomes Coolidges

Townspeople Crowd Around Private Car at Station as Their Most Distinguished Citizen Alights Preparatory to Going With Mrs. Coolidge to Their Massasoit Street Home.

Coolidges Return to Dwell Again Among Home Town Folks

Northampton's Neighborly Welcome Takes on New Meaning With Changed Conditions—Town Turns Out En Masse in Enthusiastic Greeting

By a Staff Correspondent

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—A lot of luggage, its bags explicitly unabbreviated in Mrs. Cooldge's dashing handwriting "Calvin Coolidge, 21 Massasoit Street, Northampton, Massachusetts," and "Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, 21 Massasoit Street, Northampton, Massachusetts," was carried by local baggagemen from a private car on a siding at the station here Tuesday morning just before 8:30.

Figures moved inside the car, and, outside, the municipal reception committee, led by Jesse A. G. Andre, Mayor of Northampton, and Maj. T. J. Hammond prepared to go in to say to Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge that their townsmen were glad to have them back.

Mrs. Coolidge, wearing brown clothes and with pendant gold glimmering in her ears, came out on the platform; Mr. Coolidge followed her; both smiled, the smiles of a man and woman touched at the warmth of their greeting; some thousands of townspeople waved and cheered and called out "welcome home!"

Cordons of Camera Men

A lone flashlight spurted an expletive in orange; cordons of camera men, on the station roof and on the platform, delivered their familiar requests; Tiny Tim, Mrs. Coolidge's enigmatic chow, lolled his little black tongue and looked superciliously into camera shutters; a Brownie Boy Scout holding a flag said, "Why I heard Mr. Coolidge never smiled."

Mrs. Coolidge waved her characteristic, right-handed greeting, Mr. Coolidge more slowly gestured with his top hat, a procession of cars, led by a green one in which Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge and Tiny Tim rode, moved from the station, up Main Street, past crowds of Smith College girls, flag waving Clarke school children and Boy Scouts, and Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge went into their home, free at last of the forms and restrictions of official life.

The homecoming had the feeling of simplicity. The previous morning this man was the highest officer of the Nation. Somewhere in between then and now a line had been passed, and he had become a private citizen. None, looking at him, could see in the familiar gravity of the chiseled features with their occasional shy smile, a line that showed any change within the man himself, none could say, "See, he is relieved," or "He looks as though a weight had rolled from him."

A Different Atmosphere

But, though he traveled from Washington with a car full of correspondents ahead on his train, and a private detective in his car, there was something, as he came out on the platform and prepared to go to his home as a private citizen, marked forever by an illustrious record, yet actually free to do as he would, that struck a response in the crowd, tinctured its greeting with something that would not very likely have been there had he still been President of the United States.

Miss Emma Reckhem, the Coolidge housekeeper, had a woman in the previous day to help her put up fresh curtains in several rooms. Beans, Mrs. Coolidge's Boston terrier, nipped at the corners of a sheet in which was tied the laundry set out on the back porch, and the wire-reinforced wheelbarrow was pulled out of a snow drift and put in the cellar and Miss Reckhem gave the mats in the lower hall a good sweeping.

The Coolidges weren't going to be there for breakfast and she didn't know, she was sure, what they would want for luncheon. In the afternoon she was a dim figure moving in the inky square of an open window upstairs, then she leaned out because someone called up to her—perhaps she would not have leaned out at all, in these days when even the trees seem to hold reporters, but this inquirer called up at her from the high, narrow seat of a cut-under drawn by a furry brown horse from the local livery.

Retreats Behind Curtains

Now in her experience reporters have always come careering into Massasoit Street in taxicabs, not by

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SENATE GIVES QUICK APPROVAL ON CABINET MEN

Watson Succeeds Curtis as Party Leader—Democrats Choose Robinson

WASHINGTON (AP)—The eight new members selected by Herbert Hoover for his Cabinet were confirmed March 5 by the Senate within a few minutes after the President had forwarded their nominations.

The nominations were: Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; James W. Good, Secretary of War; William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General; Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General; Charles F. Adams, Secretary of Navy; Ray L. Wilbur, Secretary of Interior; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce.

The names of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, were not submitted, it being unnecessary under the law.

Senate Republicans chose James E. Watson of Indiana as leader of majority party and the Democrats reelected Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas to pilot the minority party. The Indiana Senator succeeds Vice-President Curtis.

The Republican caucus selected Wesley Jones, of Washington, to be assistant leader and Simeon Fess, of Ohio, to be whip. The Democrats chose Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, as assistant minority leader and Morris Sheppard of Texas as whip. Senator McNary of Oregon was chosen by the Republicans to succeed Watson as chairman of the party committee on committees.

"Talkies" Competition Producing Better Pictures, DeMille Finds

Sound Films Are Pushing Entire Trade to Greater Achievement, Noted Director Says—Sees No Easy Conquest for Stage Actors

By CECIL B. DeMILLE

This is the first article in a series on talking pictures that are to appear on succeeding Tuesdays. Other articles will be by Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Fred Niblo, Bert Lytell, Raymond Hatton, Roy Pomeroy, Al Rockett, and Monta Bell.

Los Angeles

IF I close my eyes during any current discussion of talking pictures I feel myself transported at once back to the days when I entered motion pictures in 1914. With my eyes closed from evidences that the world has progressed and gone ahead, I hear directed against talkies the same arguments which were used against original movies 15 years ago. Now, as then, people said, "They're just an experiment," "They're a passing fancy," "They'll never be popular."

Let me say to you that talking pictures are neither an experiment nor a passing fancy. They are here to stay. Ten years from now there may be a greater or lesser percentage of "talkies" than we imagine today—but there will be talkies—and marvelously better talkies than we have today.

The world moves—and moving pictures move with it. Talking pictures are a unit in the industry's progress and one to be welcomed. Personally, of course, I wish they had come 14 years earlier. After years of effort we had built our "silent" technique to a high point—and now we have to readjust all of our ideas! Arrived at the top of the mountain, we are thrown to the bottom—there to start our ascent again!

The foremost requirement of an actor in talking pictures will still be—personality. Right now we are trying to prevent some of our younger film actors from overdoing this business of special vocal lessons. There is danger that these players will be so stripped of their individuality that they will all sound alike.

If a player has a bad personal vocal habit, or a distressing inflection, he should, of course, correct it. But if he or she has a squeaky voice—and if that voice is an integral part of the player's personality—most certainly it should not be altered.

Mrs. Fiske, Maude Adams, Richard Mansfield and David Warfield had far from perfect voices—and yet they are among the greatest personalities acting has produced. Nobody objected

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The
Father
of the
Skyscraper

The story of the man who half a century ago forecast the 50- and 100-story office building and is said to have designed the steel shelf system of construction will be told

TOMORROW

GERMANY SEEKS HOOVER VIEWS ON REPARATIONS

Also Interested in Tariff Stand—Expects His 'Kindness' to Ease Feeling

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany is showing singular interest in the inauguration of the new United States President. This is in harmony with the rapid increase in the importance attached here to political events in the United States since the war.

Germans naturally regard the inauguration from their own point of view. They are most interested now in the new President's attitude toward reparations and trade.

"Moreover, in true German fashion they indulge in investigating his ideals. Mr. Hoover, it is held, will remain unbending on the debt question so long as European nations do not arrive at a reasonable agreement among themselves.

Under his Presidency high import tariffs will be maintained, it is reasoned, and further export markets sought—two prospects which cause little satisfaction in business circles here.

Mr. Hoover will pursue a policy of "constructive leadership" one paper writes, while a semiofficial news bulletin issued here holds that a President possessing such extraordinary "spiritual gifts" and such a great sense of kindness will be able to build up something very great.

His speech, it is believed here, proved definitely the United States' lack of interest in European affairs and the League of Nations. One of Mr. Hoover's principal tasks, it is held here, will be to come to terms with Great Britain on the question of naval armament. He should make an attempt, it is said, to establish freedom of the seas.

Moscow Foresees Closer Co-operation in Business

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The sole comment here on Herbert Hoover's inauguration appears in the Trade and Industrial Gazette, which foresees a period of "closer business co-operation" between the Soviet Union and the United States under the new President.

"Because Mr. Hoover, as a mining engineer, once worked in the Urals and is well informed regarding the inexhaustible riches of our country," it says, "and because he is not a professional politician but a practical business administrator it may be supposed he will be less narrowly doctrinaire in relation to the Soviet Union than his predecessors.

"The Soviet Union has long been recognized by the biggest American financial and industrial organizations. The formula of trade without recognition does not satisfy American business circles. Under present conditions Washington must pursue a contradictory policy, encouraging trade with the Soviet Union and receiving commercial and technical delegations, but refusing recognition which hinders the granting of credits and hence hampers trade.

"We know that some big financial organizations, such as the National City Bank, powerful insurance companies and former owners of Russian factories, are against recognition. But the claims of old creditors cannot obscure to the eyes of realistic statesman those actual interests

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MINERS START WORK; END TWO-YEAR HALT

Welsh Village Overjoyed at Reopening of Colliery

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—One hundred miners sang Welsh hymns as they descended the Ocean Colliery at Blaengwynfi to resume work after two years' idleness, says a message from Port Talbot. They were cheered by women and children, who have suffered great privations during the long stoppage. Before the end of the week 500 men are expected to be working.

Blaengwynfi is an isolated mining village in the Afan Valley. It was once the most prosperous mining area in the valley. When work failed, many colliers went to work on Pembroke farms and a number of families emigrated.

There is every hope of 800 men being employed in a month.

2,300,000 Unemployed Reported in Germany

By the Associated Press

Berlin

THERE were 2,300,000 unemployed in Germany on Feb. 15, an increase of 50,000 since the end of January, official figures show.

The Communists have designated March 6 "unemployed day" throughout Germany, claiming that there are more than 3,000,000 unemployed and another 1,000,000 employed only part time.

REICH DEMAND OVER MINORITIES AGAIN DEFERRED

Public Session of Council Suddenly Postponed—Two Nations Bar Poison Gas

GENEVA (AP)—A projected public session of the Council of the League of Nations, mainly to discuss Germany's demand for the better protection of the rights of minority peoples, has been suddenly canceled.

The reason officially given was that a special committee of jurists which is examining Lithuania's petition to be represented on the Council at this occasion had not finished its labors.

Announcement of the postponement was made shortly after a talk which Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, gave the British press, in which he expressed the opinion that the present system of dealing with minority petitions had given good results. He thought the question was too large and required too much study to be dealt with at the present session. When the past results had been ascertained, a carefully prepared program of suggestions could be laid before the Council at the next meeting.

Sir Austen voiced hope that the reparations discussions at Paris would be successful. He indicated that evacuation of the Rhineland was naturally linked with the reparation problem and said he would continue the general conversations with the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, begun at Lugano, including disarmament.

It is understood that the real reason for the cancellation of Tuesday's session was a desire on the part of the leaders here to reach an agreement on the more controversial aspects of the minority problem by means of private conversations, thus avoiding undesired clashes at public meetings.

Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, and Dr. Stresemann were unable to meet before noon, as they had planned and will confer later. Sir Austen had an active day conferring with various League figures, including a talk with August Zaleski, Foreign Minister of Poland, which is vitally interested because of German accusations that the Poles are violating the rights of German minorities in Polish Upper Silesia. The Poles also have made similar charges

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MEXICAN CHURCH LAW ANNULLED BY REBELS; HOOVER BLOCKS ARMS

Opening of Roman Catholic Churches Planned by Bishop of Sonora—Insurgents Claim Monterey

GOVERNMENT ADMITS SPREAD OF REVOLT TO THIRD STATE

Continuance of American Embargo on Munitions Seen as Help to Portes Gil

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Hoover, who is giving personal attention to the Mexican revolutionary situation, has made it known that there will be no change in the Government's policy of prohibiting the exportation of arms to that country except upon authority of a federal license.

Following a conference with Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, who is remaining in that office until Henry L. Stimson reaches the capital, the President announced that "there is no occasion for a change of policy on the Mexican arms embargo."

This in effect means that the revolutionary forces, as during the last five years since the embargo has been in effect, will be cut off from military supplies. In the past the Mexican Federal Government has, however, been allowed to obtain arms from the United States, as well as to transport troops across American territory.

Policy Hampered Revolution

The policy was instituted in 1923 under Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State. It enabled President Obregon to stamp out a rebellion headed by Adolfo de la Huerta and has been considered a predominant factor in maintaining the stability of Mexican Governments in the last five years.

The fact that no arms could be obtained from the United States and that Washington viewed with deep disapproval any attempt to export arms to Mexico has operated to prevent military uprising and quickly to break those which did develop.

Mr. Hoover's determination to preserve this policy in the present situation is of the greatest importance to the Mexican Government. It gives the Mexican Government a dominating advantage in dealing with the insurgents and makes the moral support of the United States Government effective.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Stimson, it was authoritatively stated that Mr. Hoover will personally direct the State Department's policy with regard to Mexico and any other international situation that may arise. He is being kept in constant touch with developments in Mexico.

The present serious outbreak is interpreted here as due to political

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Federal Forces Moving on Vera Cruz—Calles Plans Campaign in North

NOGALES, Ariz. (AP)—Gov. Fausto Topete of Sonora in a manifesto March 4 set aside the Mexican religious laws and announced that ministers of all religions henceforth could hold services in their respective churches.

The Governor said that until a new revolutionary Government could be set up the religious problem could be solved by establishing "freedom of conscience" and non-interference by the Government in religious matters.

No specific mention was made of the Roman Catholic Church, but the manifesto obviously was directed to members of that faith, whose priests have refused to abide by certain provisions of the religious laws and protested by refusing to conduct services in their churches.

Rebels Claim Monterey

Reports have been received here of the capture of Monterey, capital and strategic city of the State of Nuevo Leon, by rebel leaders.

Other advices reaching the international line indicated revolutionary leaders were massing their forces in several places for an anticipated move southward. Advices reaching here said two more states, Coahuila and Durango, had definitely joined the revolt. In addition, rebel leaders in the north were claiming the alliance of forces in Sinaloa, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Zacatecas and Nayarit.

The international line from Texas to the Pacific remained quiet, but railroad traffic between the border and points south was generally interrupted.

Announcement that Monterey had fallen into the hands of the revolutionaries was made here by Gen. Francisco Borquez, commander of the rebel forces of northern Sonora. He said he had been advised of the coup by Gen. Gonzalo Escobar, commander-in-chief of the revolting forces.

Escobar's report as relayed to the border said the revolutionary army had met the federal forces at Monterey in a general engagement.

The rebels claimed the capture of three federal generals, 33 other high officers, 45 junior officers and 560 men. In addition, Escobar reported he had taken 1000 rifles, 12 machine guns and much field equipment and ammunition.

If the reported capitulation of Monterrey is followed by the turning of the State of Nuevo Leon to the rebels, only Baja California, Chihuahua and Tamaulipas of the northern tier of states will remain unclaimed by the forces of the revolution.

Federal Retreat in Sinaloa

Another dispatch received here by General Borquez told of the routing of federal forces under Gen. Jaime Carrillo near Mazatlan, Sinaloa. General Carrillo and his 600 men were reported to have been overtaken by rebel forces at an unnamed point south of Mazatlan, scattered and put to flight. Other reports indicated that Carrillo and his men fled toward Mexico City, burning seven bridges at San Blas.

Suspension of the Mexican religious laws by Governor Topete in Sonora paved the way for reopening of Roman Catholic churches in that state. Bishop Juan Navarette of the diocese of Sonora left Nogales for the interior to arrange for resumption of services which were suspended in 1926 when the clergy refused to continue them under what they regarded as unreasonable religious laws.

Governor Topete's revocation of the religious laws was effected in a manifesto, signed by more than 2000 persons, including military and civil leaders of the State. It also proclaimed freedom of the ballot.

Governor Topete's manifesto included a call to arms in defense of the revolutionary movement, and set forth the aims of the rebellion, described President Emilio Portes Gil as a "puppet" of former President Calles, who is asked to leave the country. It also charged Calles with responsibility for the assassination of Gen. Alvaro Obregon.

Reports from Juarez, just across the border from El Paso, Tex., said the population was greatly excited, and that the city was under federal guard to prevent a surprise attack by revolutionists.

The concentration of 3000 revolutionary troops at Navajoa, Sonora, was reported and it was learned that arms and ammunition for 5000 soldiers had been unloaded in the Mayo River Valley region by the rebels.

Government Troops Move Toward Two Rebel Areas; Revolt Reported Gaining

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Federal troops are moving to two far flung fronts to give battle to rebel armies which threatened the existing Mexican Government.

Commanding the army of the north, whose objective is recapture of Sonora, 1000 miles to the northwest, is Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, Secretary of War, and himself a native of the state.

The army of the south was placed in charge of Gen. Juan A. Almazan. It is his task to dislodge the forces

Civic Groups Swing Into Action to Help Hoover Make Nation Dry

Network of Committees to Hunt Enforcement Flaws and Develop Sentiment for More Effecive Law—Education Is Basis of Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Coincident with the inauguration of President Herbert Hoover's Administration—pledged to conduct a fact-finding study of prohibition enforcement conditions — a group of business and professional men here who are interested in law observance have announced the formation of a series of nation-wide committees to conduct national, state and local surveys of the dry situation, promote education upon the subject and to co-operate with the Federal Government.

The central committee, which is headed temporarily by Dr. Oliver W. Stewart, president of the Flying Squadron Foundation, will hold a general organization meeting within the next few weeks, when a program of operation will be worked out and a permanent chairman elected, the announcement said. Pending the organization meeting, the sponsors of the project declined to make public the names of any other members of the committee or of persons who are expected to co-operate in the work.

The system of committees it is proposed to establish would provide a net work of organizations, extending over every part of the country, which would engage in extensive activities for promoting enforcement of the prohibition law, encouraging the establishment of local conditions favorable to prohibition and in developing dry sentiment.

The national committee will consist of about 500 persons, with an outstanding leader as chairman and six vice-chairmen; 48 state chairmen, with state committees of about 100; 3000 county chairmen, with committees of 10 or more.

Backers of the project emphasized that it was not their intention to start another society, nor to oppose any other organization. The sole objective, they asserted, is to form a new alignment to meet in a new, up-to-date fashion the situation now existing, without regard to the prejudices of the past, and to co-operate with other organizations working to eradicate the illegal traffic in liquor.

The program of the organization will include the gathering of information on the character and ex-

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Where the Motorcar Goes to Sea—New Seven-Mile Bridge in California

Acme

By a Staff Correspondent

San Mateo, Calif.

WHAT is said to be the longest highway bridge in the world was officially opened here March 2 by a signal from President Coolidge in Washington. The structure is built principally of steel and concrete and stretches for 7.1 miles across the waters of San Francisco Bay. It connects this city with approaches to Hayward, and furnishes a new short route between San Francisco and the Lincoln Highway leading to Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley cities. It was built for $7,500,000 by a company formed in September, 1927, and was completed 105 days ahead of schedule. Upward of 20,000 automobiles crossed the span shortly after its opening. It will be operated on a toll basis.

of Gen. Jesus Aguirre, whose troops have captured the State of Vera Cruz and now are threatening an advance on Mexico City.

General Calles, as Secretary of War, is commander-in-chief of both armies, but he will take the field himself with forces sent to Sonora for the northern campaign, leaving actual charge of southern operations to General Almazan.

Spread of Revolt Indicated

Meanwhile in official government statements there are indications the rebel movement is more widespread than the Administration has heretofore admitted. The State of Coahuila was definitely involved in the revolution with defection of its military chief, Gen. Jose Gonzalo Escobar, noted in a statement of President Portes Gil.

Oaxacan and Isthmian disturbances are mentioned in an official résumé of military operations which says small bodies of troops are being sent to suppress the movement in Oaxaca.

Reports that General Calles would mobilize his army of the north at Irapuato, Guanajuato, led to the inference that other defections had occurred or were anticipated in the great area between Guanajuato and Sonora.

Mexico City is quiet. The heavy troop movements through the city's streets draw crowds of onlookers, but there have been no disturbances. These movements have been principally of cavalry, infantry and mountain artillery, with the majority of forces dispatched going in the direction of Vera Cruz, most of them by train.

The official résumé of military activity issued early March 5, said that airplanes had flown over Vera Cruz and dropped pamphlets appealing to officers and men of the rebel army of Gen. Jesus Maria Aguirre to return to their old allegiance.

At Valbuena Field the army air forces prepared planes there for use against the rebels; the camp was a hive of activity.

Morrow Sees President

Ambassador Morrow, on his return from Cuernavaca, hurried to the office of Acting Foreign Minister Genaro Estrada, who it is presumed made an appointment for him with President Portes Gil. Shortly afterward the Ambassador drove to Chapultepec Castle and conferred with the President and with General Calles.

On leaving the castle Mr. Morrow made it plain he could exercise his office only with the Mexican Government recognized by the United States and to which he is accredited.

A manifesto was issued at the headquarters of Jose Vasconcelos, candidate for the nomination of the "anti-re-electionist" party for the Presidency, disavowing the revolt and affirming allegiance to the Government. Its Queretaro convention as its candidate for the Presidency, arrived in Mexico City and immediately called on the President. The revolutionary party before adjourning professed its support of the Administration.

Effect of Party Split

In the split which developed in the party between adherents of Ortiz Rubio and Aaron Saenz, who is also backing the administration, observers here see a possible occasion for the revolt. The subversive movement, long planned, it is said, was undertaken at this time because of a feeling that the Queretaro convention split meant a split in the Government ranks and opposition thus would be weakened. Saenz, who is a relative by marriage of General Calles, spent considerable time at Chapultepec Castle, doing what he could to assist defense of the Administration.

President Portes Gil issued a second signed statement on the revolution, in which he acknowledged participation of General Escobar but claimed the movement had much less justification than any other rveolution of recent times in Mexico. He ended his statement with an expression of confidence the Administration would be upheld.

The censorship remained tight on outgoing news dispatches, which were subjected to considerable delay before being released; then they usually were in considerably abbreviated form.

Vera Cruz Is Isolated; Navy Joins Insurgents

VERA CRUZ Mex. (AP)—Vera Cruz is isolated from the outside world. The city which is in some sense the capital of the insurrection receives no direct communication from other rebel forces. Dispatches transmitted by the Associated Press from New York are the only connection with the rest of Mexico.

Ships of the Mexican navy, allegiance of which has been hitherto uncertain, have declared for the rebel cause. All sailors of the Vera Cruz units had been concentrated in their quarters aboard ship until parleys were concluded between Commodore Hiram Hernandez, chief of the navy department in the federal ministry of war, and Gen. Jesus M. Aguirre.

Governor Tejeda, who had come to Vera Cruz from Jalapa, March 2, has apparently remained loyal to the federal government.

Elihu Root Meets Foreign Ministers Discussing Statute

United States Said to Have Submitted Further Memorandum on World Court

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Elihu Root had an interview with Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, Tuesday afternoon, and is to meet Sir Eric Drummond and Sir Austen Chamberlain at dinner Tuesday night. His conversation with M. Briand is understood to have turned on the question of the forthcoming conference of jurists on the possibility of an amendment to the statute of the International Court of Justice, the most important issue for the conference being to pave the way for the entrance of the United States into the court.

Regarding this, the most hopeful view prevails in League of Nations circles, eminent jurists holding that the difficulties regarding the fifth American reservation should prove capable of solution in the present atmosphere of good will. In the meantime it is reported that an unofficial memorandum representing the American view on reservations has been submitted to the governments concerned.

This, it is said, lifts the question out of the abstract, bringing it down to the concrete consideration of the interpretation of the word "interest." The memorandum proposes to establish a clear division between questions of general interest and those in which the United States has a particular interest, the point being that concerning these latter questions, should any objection be made by the United States to the advisory opinion being asked from court, it should be a matter of friendly consultation between the League and the United States Government.

If this view is accepted, it should remove the main obstacle to the acceptance of the fifth reservation by eliminating the importance attached to the words "claims an interest." It is believed that this memorandum has been well received.

MAHATMA GANDHI ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA (AP)—Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi has been released on his own bond and allowed to go to Burma after his arrest by British authorities in a boycott demonstration. He will be tried upon his return here.

The Indian Nationalist was taken into custody after he had defied a police order against destroying foreign cloth and after a meeting at which he spoke had ended in a riot. Four European police sergeants and a number of police were injured in the disorders. Gandhi advocated a boycott of foreign cloth in accordance with a resolution recently passed by the Nationalist Congress.

HOOVER PLEDGE ON LAW BRINGS CHEER TO DRYS

"Something Is Going to Be Done About It," Is View of Leaders at Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Predictions of Herbert Hoover's interest in law reform have been strikingly verified. The first part of the first address of the incoming President dealt with this subject, emphasized the need for obedience to the law, and concluded with the declaration that simplification and speeding up of the law "is the most sore necessity of our time."

Those acquainted with Mr. Hoover's close relations with members of the Supreme Court, which played an important part in the selection of William D. Mitchell as Attorney-General, believe that at last "something is going to be done about it" in the direction of a thorough reform of present methods of criminal procedure, which, in various terms and in varying degrees of emphasis, Taft, Wilson, Hughes, and Coolidge have denounced as "shameful" or "disgraceful."

In his inaugural Mr. Hoover adopts almost the exact terminology used by members of the Supreme Court and highest members of the bench and bar in pointing out the difficulties in the way of prompt justice in the United States. He speaks of the simplification of procedure, the provision of additional special tribunals, the better selection of juries, and the more effective organization of agencies of investigation and prosecution "that justice may be sure and that it may be swift."

A specific problem that the National Conference on Federal Jurisprudence will face is the relationship of the judge, lawyer, and jury in a trial. For a century a fundamental distrust of the bench in state and national legislatures has caused a discretionary power to be taken from the judge and vested in a rigid code of procedure. As a result, the judge in many courts has become a mere policeman. The authority to comment on the evidence and on the credibility of witnesses has been stripped from the magistrates and some states even require the judge to make his charge to the jury in writing. It is declared that as a result the one man in court most impartial and best acquainted with the workings of the law, the judge, is unable to give his guidance to the jury.

This is the fundamental difference between American law courts and those in England. In the past 50 years a reform has swept out archaic procedure in the English courts. This reform was instituted by just such a commimssion as Mr. Hoover now apparently contemplates in the United States. The reform has had no counterpart in the United States. As a result of present conditions Chief Justice Taft has declared that criminal procedure in American courts is "a disgrace to civilization." Mr. Hughes in New York said that archaic survivals cause "what was once a guarantee of liberty" to be now 'a fetter of justice," and Woodrow Wilson declared that "actual miscarriages of justice, because of nothing more than a mere slip of phrase or a mere error in an immaterial form are nothing less than shocking."

The cumulative protests against conditions mirrored in these phrases are known to have been represented strongly to Herbert Hoover prior to his inauguration by members of the Supreme Court. It is believed from other testimony, and the evidence of his inaugural address, that Mr. Hoover is prepared to carry through ambitious plans for re-organization of the forms of justice in the United States. One striking phrase in his address, for example, answers the argument that the Federal Government should not interfere in the authority of state courts.

"While," Mr. Hoover says, "the authority of the Federal Government extends to but part of our vast system of national, state and local justice, yet the standards which the Federal Government establishes have the most profound influence upon the whole structure."

DUBLIN POLICE TAKE FORTY ON SUSPICION

DUBLIN, Irish Free State (AP)—About 40 youths were arrested in various parts of Dublin today. The reason for the roundup was not made known. No charge had been lodged against those arrested up to a late hour and several were released, leaving about 25 still in custody.

All the arrests were made before dawn, detectives arousing households, proceeding to the bedrooms of the men wanted and ordering them to dress quickly and come along. The authorities would say nothing but that the arrests had been made "on suspicion."

SPAIN REORGANIZING DISBANDED ARTILLERY

LONDON (AP)—Officers of Spain's dissolved artillery corps, disbanded after the recent failure of revolts at Valencia and Ciudad Real against the dictatorship of Gen. Primo de Rivera, are signing a new oath of fidelity.

Advices from Spain say that many of them have been reappointed to their former ranks and commands in accordance with the Government's expressed desire that the artillery corps be reborn without stigma or disgrace.

Changing White House "Landlords"

Upper—Presidential Party on Way From White House to Capitol for the Inauguration—Herbert Hoover, Calvin Coolidge, Representative Snell and Senator Moses. (© Harris & Ewing.)

Lower—Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Hoover. (P. & A.)

Germany Seeks Hoover Views on Reparations

(Continued from Page 1)

which the Soviet Union represents for American initiative.

"Therefore, it is probable that during the new presidential term old differences will be removed or softened."

Promise of Peace Efforts Welcomed by British Press

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Incredulity has been chastened and suspicion rebuked, says The Times, in discussing Herbert Hoover's inaugural address, thus summing up the opinions expressed in the Conservtive and Liberal press here.

"When nations and governments approach each other in the cordial and generous tone of President Hoover's commentary," it says, "negotiators will find themselves half way through their business at its beginning.

"'I covet,' says the President, 'for this Administration the record of having further contributed to the advance of this cause of peace.' So far as the help of the British Empire is needful to success in that high and honorable ambition it may be taken as pledged already."

The Daily Telegraph, Conservative, is equally enthusiastic. Mr. Hoover, it says "desires, as he declares in terms that command admiration by the plain sincerity and breadth of view which they bespeak, to carry to further success the pacific and humane ideals of his predecessor and what Mr. Hoover desires will not fail of accomplishment for lack of driving power and devotion to high purpose."

The Daily News, Liberal, declares the address "worthy of the great occasion and marked both by courage and statesmanship."

The only criticisms are from Labor, which regards the new President as essentially capitalistic though even here the reservation is made that much of what he has said is admirable. The Daily Herald, Labor Party organ, says "That America, under President Hoover, will—in spite of certain phrases in his inaugural address—pursue an imperialist policy is assured by her economic condition. The precise form of that imperialism and the vigor with which it acts may depend in some measure upon Mr. Hoover himself."

The Daily Express says Mr. Hoover's confession of political faith is "a downright proclamation of himself as an unashamed individualist and individualism as the only policy that makes for national well-being. Hoover's ringing pronouncement is a first-class campaign document for British conservatism. It is a guarantee, too, that under his guidance the United States will continue to grow in virility, wealth, and happiness."

Moral Courage Praised

CHICAGO (AP)—Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said that Mr. Hoover was the first President to have the moral courage to ask the drinker to stop drinking.

"Many officials have stressed the enforcement of the law," said Mrs. Munns in her comment on Mr. Hoover's inaugural address, "but President Hoover is the first President to point out that it is the drinker's money which creates the prize for which the criminal underworld is battling."

The W. C. T. U., she said, "expressed public thanks for the President's utterances and promises. We will endeavor to make enforcement easier by renewed efforts toward educating the public in the evil effect of drink."

Argentines Hail Hoover

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Local papers publish extensive details of the inauguration of Herbert Hoover in their news columns and in the editorial sections hail him as a man of action and friendly toward South America, recalling his recent trip to South American republics.

President Yrigoyen sent a message to President Hoover congratulating him on his inauguration.

French See New Policy

PARIS (AP)—The French press emphasizes Mr. Hoover's firmness against participation in the League of Nations in his inaugural address, but finds some consolation in the expression of his desire for American entry into the World Court.

Temps, influential afternoon newspaper, remarks that "the fact that Mr. Hoover was elected by the Republican Party does not necessarily mean that he will continue Mr. Coolidge's policies. His views on the problems of general settlement of reparations, interallied debts and disarmament may entirely differ from his predecessor's.

It concludes with the belief that "a new period of foreign policy is beginning for the United States."

Chilean Press Is Friendly

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—El Mercurio, reviewing President Hoover's career, says: "Latin America already owes him very much, due to his efforts in drawing closer together the commercial fields of the United States and South America.

"We hope that Hoover will resolve definitely the Tacna-Arica problem, which we see imminent in the near future."

La Nacion declares: "For Latin America to see Hoover as the director of the United States' diplomatic relations is a distinct satisfaction and an assurance of existing friendship," the paper declares.

"Economic and other bonds will be consolidated under the principles of equity, justice and mutual respect. His triumph is the triumph of a citizen of the world."

Peru Pledges Peace Help

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—President Augusto B. Lagula, on behalf of the Peruvian Government and personally, conveyed congratulations to President Herbert Hoover upon the latter's advent to office.

"I, as President of a Nation which for a long time has longed for peace and justice," President Leguia cabled, "feel most anxious to co-operate with you in attaining such a noble end and you may rest assured that I will leave nothing undone, within the bounds of my people's sentiment, to enable you to crown such an end with success."

JUGOSLAV-GRECIAN TREATY HANDED TO BELGRADE CABINET

BELGRADE—Spyridion Polichronlades, the Greek Minister to Belgrade, has handed to the Foreign Office the treaty regarding the Jugoslav zone in Port Saloniki and the Djevdjevlia railway which Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, had approved. The Government has begun the examination of the document and The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed that only the most unimportant details are likely to need changing.

As soon as the Jugoslav Government accepts the agreement Mr. Polichroniades will leave for Geneva to obtain the signatures of Alexander Karapanos, the Greek Foreign Minister, and Mr. Kumanudi, the acting Jugoslav Foreign Minister. In well-informed circles it is said that the pact of friendship may be signed simultaneously with this treaty.

NO NATION DESIRES TROTZKY'S PRESENCE

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) Nobody's home is Leon Trotzky's home. Not a country in Europe seems to want the fallen leader of the greatest modern revolution even as a guest.

Czechoslovakia, on whose hospitality Trotzky had hoped he could count as an escape from his present virtual imprisonment in the Soviet consulate at Constantinople, has decided through the Ministry of the Interior that the Czechoslovaks do not care to have such a firebrand in their peaceful community.

EXPERTS TURN TO BOND ISSUES ON REPARATIONS

Proposal of Trustee Bank for German Securities Studied With Care

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The plan of the experts committee for settlement of German reparations is taking shape, and appears to be acceptable. The chief thing now engaging the attention of its members is the possibility of forming a kind of trustee bank which would probably take the place of the reparations commission, and which would look after the unconditional annuities, placing them on various markets in the form of bonds.

This would mean commercialization of the payments and remove the question from the sphere of politics, even if this was for only part of the debt, because the first portion would already be distributed among the public, and the rest would be issued later; and, second, all bonds would be in the hands of an organization which would float them as occasion arose. It would not matter what this body was called, an international bank or trustee committee, its function would be the same.

Three subcommittees having presented their respective reports to full committee, they have been instructed to collaborate in submitting a joint report.

Plans discussed include consolidation in one central organization of the duties of handling and disbursing German annuities, with responsibility for transfers in kind, having charge of reparation bond issues and acting for protection of transfers of that part of debt which will enjoy this right.

The project as now conceived is designed to make the widest possible appeal, current suggestion being that directors of this international trustee corporation might include delegates from countries not represented on experts committee. Once such plans are adopted by the committee the next step will be fixing the amount of annuities and the period during which they will be paid.

LIGHT AIRPLANE FLYING IS POPULAR IN BRITAIN

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, answering a question in the House of Commons of Sir Robert Gower as regards the popularity of the light airplane in this country said that on Dec. 31 last there were 13 subsidized light airplane clubs with a total civilian flying membership of 1807.

In addition there were seven unsubsidized and three service aviation clubs.

ENGLAND-SOUTH AFRICA FLIGHT COMPLETED BY BALTIMORE PUBLISHER

CAPE TOWN, S. Af. (AP)—Van Lear Black, Baltimore publisher and aviation enthusiast, arrived here March 5, completing a 6000-mile air tour which began at Croydon, Eng, on Feb. 11.

Mr. Black, who has made several extended tours of Europe by airplane, at one time planned a 40,000-mile trip which would have carried him around most of the world, but was forced to cancel it because of engine difficulties and the problem of finding suitable landing places.

This year he decided to make the flight from Croydon to Cape Town with a luxuriously fitted private plane and crew, he left Croydon and began a series of hops which carried him through France, Italy, Greece, Egypt and then southward through the heart of Africa to Cape Town.

Hoover Blocks Movement of Arms to Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

conflicts and rival ambitions of candidates for the presidential nomination.

Following the assassination last July of Alvaro Obregon, President-elect, who was to succeed the four peaceful years of General Calles, Portes Gil was elected Provisional President by Congress to hold office until February, 1930.

A new national election will take place in the meanwhile on the third Thursday in November, 1929, for which the major parties are now considering candidates. The Revolutionary Party, organized by Calles, is the dominating party in the country and its indorsement is tantamount to election, it is said.

The three candidates before the party's convention, which assembled March 1 at Queretaro were Aaron Saenz, Governor of Nuevo Leon, Pasqual Oritz Rubio, former Minister to Brazil, and Gilbert Valenzuela, former Minister to Great Britain. Supporters of Saenz withdrew from the convention and Valenzuela was not considered. It is reported that the present movement is in behalf of the latter.

CHAIN ADDS 12 NEW LINKS

NEW YORK (AP) — Lane Bryant, Inc. of New York announces the purchase of 11 Newman and Benton cloak and suit stores in the middle West and the Spies Store in Newark, N. J., bringing the Bryant chain to 20.

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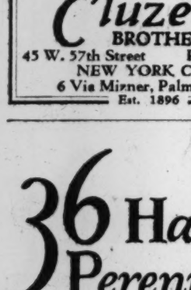

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
1. "Through the guidance of Almighty Providence."
2. No, although "Gospodin" is sometimes used, as is "Grazhdanin."
3. Nearly $1,000,000,000.
4. Assam, India.
5. Ex-President Calles.

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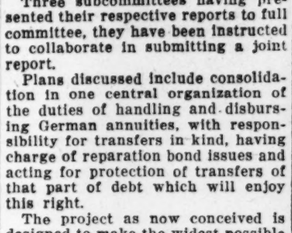

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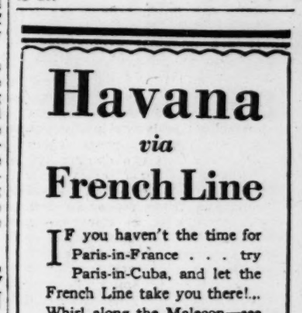

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HOOVER POLICY ON STABILITY IS REAFFIRMED

Expect President to Continue Along Lines Laid When Commerce Secretary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Running through the inaugural address of Herbert Hoover was the expression of a strong desire for stability upheld by citizens through machinery set up, where necessary, by the Federal Government.

As applied to financial, economic and industrial conditions, Mr. Hoover proposes to continue the lines of investigation and action based on the close surveys and study which he has supported since he became Secretary of Commerce in President Harding's Cabinet. By circumstanees or purpose, Mr. Hoover has at hand the latest data compiled expressly for the establishment of a system of stabilization as applied to business and industry.

It may be said that the investigation by the committee on recent economic changes of which he is the chairman, and which includes in its membership outstanding men in the world of economics, finance, industry, labor, commerce and trade, has been more thorough and far-reaching than any similar survey ever made in the United States.

To Do Away With Poverty

In that portion of his speech concerned with the relation of government to business, Mr. Hoover said:

"The larger purpose of our economic thought should be to establish more firmly stability and security of business and employment and thereby remove poverty still further from our borders.

"Our people have in recent years developed a new-found capacity for co-operation among themselves to effect high purposes in public welfare. It is an advance toward the highest conception of self-government. Self-government does not and should not imply the use of political agencies alone. Progress is born of co-operation in the community—not from governmental restraints.

"The Government should assist and encourage these movements of collective self-help by itself co-operating with them. Business has by co-operation made great progress in the advancement of service, in stability, in regularity of employment and in the correction of its own abuses. Such progress, however, can continue only as long as business manifests its respect for law."

Strengthens Announced Policy

In these few lines Mr. Hoover makes the point that he did during the campaign about working for the abolition of poverty. Mr. Hoover's methods for doing this are well known. First, the conditions of the problem must be known. Then there must be co-operation, conservation and, where necessary, regulation. The Government must be recognized as willing to help private enterprise, not thwart it. On the other hand, private business must show itself amenable to the law and willing to do its part in promoting the general interest.

The committee on recent economic changes has been at work since January, 1928. On it are represented the Government and private business.

In addition to Mr. Hoover for the Government are: Julius Klein, Walter F. Brown, the new Postmaster General, and Adolph C. Miller of the Federal Reserve Board. Among the prominent business men are Owen D. Young, John J. Raskob, Daniel Willard, Clarence Woolley, Lewis Pierson and others. William Green represented organized labor and Louis J. Taber, agriculture. Edward E. Brown is the secretary and central figure in the machinery of the committee's work.

Mr. Hoover Kept In Touch

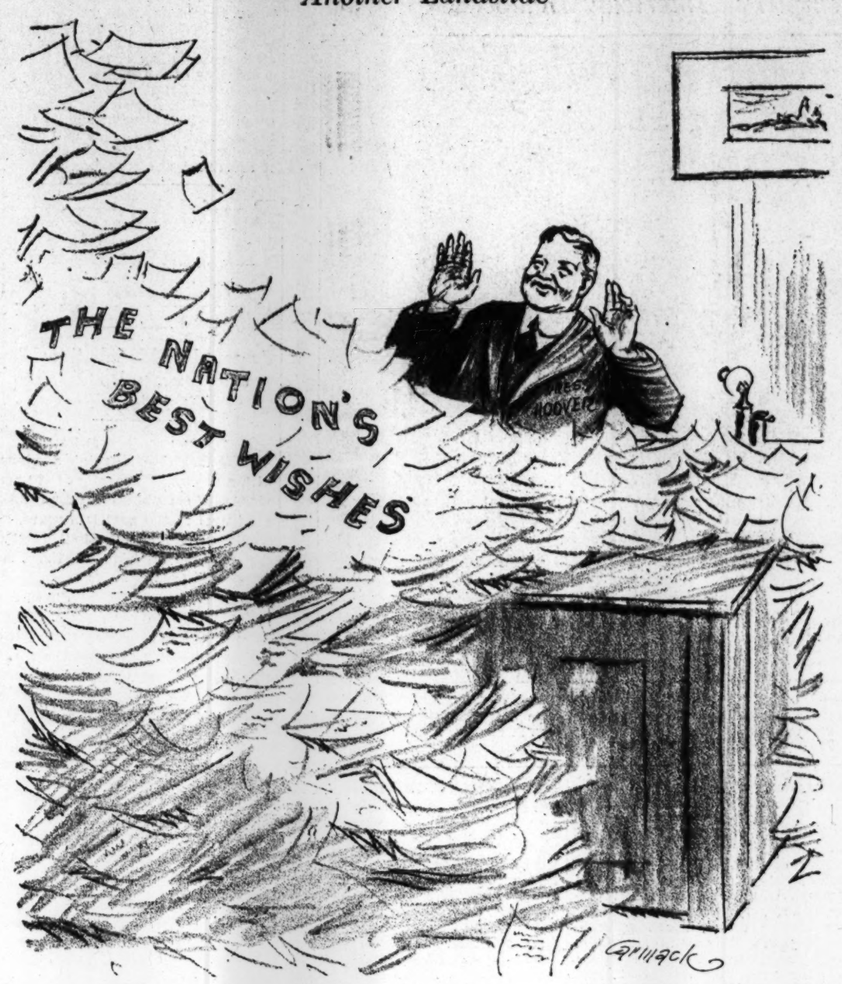
He has been in touch with the members of the committee at all points, went to Florida to confer with Mr. Hoover, and had a long talk with Owen D. Young, who had been active just before he left for Europe.

This is a continuation of the work of previous committees, the first one having dealt with the causes of unemployment and its possible remedy, the second being concerned with the relationship between business cycles and unemployment.

The present committee has used the information obtained by the previous ones and has gone much farther afield in seeking to determine the effect of recent changes in the economic, industrial and business fields.

Where these have contributed to prosperity the purpose has been to find ways of maintaining it; where they have interfered with prosperity it is hoped to find a way of meeting the difficulty. The findings of the experts who have been employed for more than a year on the work have been turned in and the entire report will be made public about May 1.

Another Landslide



Dry Committees Swing Into Action; Will Help Hoover

(Continued from Page 1)

tent of local law violations, the failures of local officials, the sources of liquor supply and kindred subjects and dissemination of accurate information on the question of prohibition and promoting enforcement of the dry law.

The most important step to be taken by the friends of prohibiton, sponsors of the movement said, is the setting up of a campaign of education, based on well-authenticated data and information of a specific character, which will be obtained through the proposed surveys.

The county committees will include in their fact-finding studies definite information as to the illegal sale and use of intoxicating liquors, definite information as to the attitude of leading citizens of the community toward the program of the new Administration, such information as can be quickly acquired as to the sources of supply—either local manufacturing of "moonshine" or the importation of "bootleg" liquor—information with reference to intoxication or arrests for intoxication in the county and for violation of the prohibition laws generally.

Will Be Nonpartisan

The various committees will be independent and autonomous, providing for their own continued existence. They will be nonpartisan, ready to aid any official or party standing for the enforcement of the prohibition law, and they will oppose any official or party which supports the illegal liquor traffic.

Dr. Stewart, discussing the aims of the new organization, said it was being launched in an effort to re-establish the work of the vigorous local organizations which had been successful in securing enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

He attributed the present lax conditions of enforcement largely to the discontinuance of work by such organizations and asserted that if the public generally had surmised that opponents of prohibition "would neither respect the Constitution nor obey the law," local prohibition activities would have been continued as actively as before the law was enacted.

"And He Will Do It"

"It is the zero hour for prohibition—the period just before the great assault," Dr. Stewart said. "President Hoover has definitely declared his purpose to find the facts, make a workable program, and then enforce the law. And he will do it. But in order to carry out this high purpose he must have the support of every citizen in America who believes in this greatest social reform measure in the history of human progress.

"With the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, neighborhood and community organizations began to disappear. The long struggle, which marked our effort to be free from the saloon and its evils developed both working organization and effective leaders. They should have been continued. They would have been, had our people surmised that opponents would neither respect the Constitution nor obey the law.

"That misjudgment led into apathy and produced disorganization. Instead of setting ourselves resolutely to the task of local and state reorganization, communities everywhere turned to the Federal Government, which, from the nature of the case, was not prepared to meet the situation. Until the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, federal authorities were without police power by which to deal with the liquor traffic within the borders of the states. While the general government now possesses that power, it is seriously doubted by many thoughtful citizens whether it should be used to deal with local violations of the law when the same authority resides in municipal and county officials and should be used by them.

The people need enlightenment as to the government and how it functions. Something more than mere knowledge about the benefits or success of prohibition is required. There must be brought home to friends of good government the realization that local lawlessness, like any other law-breaking, openly persisted in by common consent, must mean confusion and disorder.

"The Federal Government must and will do its part, but it would be a sad outcome of prohibition if it caused the people, in disregard of the well recognized principle of local self-government, to turn from the officials, whom they elect in their communities, to a President in Washington for local law enforcement."

Inquiry Ordered on Mellon Status

Right to Continue in Cabinet and Business Challenged in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate on March 5 ordered an investigation of the right of Andrew Mellon to continue as Secretary of Treasury and of his right to hold office under the law forbidding the Treasury head to be interested in business.

Senator McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee, proposed the resolution of investigation after President Hoover decided to keep Mr. Mellon and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in his Cabinet without renomination. The resolution was approved without a record vote.

With the declaration that "everyone knows Mr. Mellon is all right," Senator Reed, Republican, Pennsylvania, intimate friend of the Treasury head, gave his consent to the investigation asked by McKellar.

RATES DECISION REFUSED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because the northern and southern carriers had agreed on lake cargo coal rates, the Supreme Court on March 5 refused to pass on the controversy over the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission in stipulating charges for carrying coal to lake ports.

Decision on Immigration Law Rests With President Hoover

Places Question of Whether National Origins Clause Is Mandatory Before Mitchell, Attorney-General —President Favors Repeal of Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Upon President Hoover and the opinion of his Attorney-General, William D. Mitchell, as to the mandatory sections of the immigration act, rests the issue of putting into operation the long-delayed national origins clause.

For the first time since the enactment of this basis of immigration computation, the test of Executive action now faces it. President Coolidge on the strength of an oral opinion of Harlan F. Stone, then Attorney-General, held that its provisions were mandatory upon the President and that the Executive proclamation by April 1 that it specifies must be issued by the President.

Hoover's Opinion Unchanged

Opponents of the act have dissented from this view, however, and some leading legal authorities in Congress have held that the proclamation was not mandatory. The issue is now definitely joined, however, and the question is up to the executive branch of the Government.

From the White House word was forthcoming that the matter would be put up to the Attorney-General. Mr. Hoover is opposed to the national origins section; retaining unchanged the point of view he expressed during his presidential campaign. He is putting the matter up to the legal department of the Government. If Mr. Mitchell holds that it is incumbent upon the President to issue the specified proclamation the President will do so. If, however, the opinion is to the contrary, Mr. Hoover will act along that line.

Senate Failed to Act

In either case it is definitely known that Mr. Hoover will ask for the repeal of the law. The question as to whether he will do so at the special session of Congress that he will call in April or at the regular session which begins next December is dependent, it was explained, on what opinion is rendered by the Attorney-General on the so-called mandatory provision of the act.

If Mr. Mitchell holds that the President must issue the proclamation, Mr. Hoover, it was stated, would ask the special session to repeal the law. If otherwise, he will be content to allow the matter to go over into the regular session, as it is his desire to confine the special session to agricultural relief and limited tariff revision.

The issue over national origins brought the last Congress to a close. In the House a resolution ordering a further delay of the law was approved 190 to 152. As the Senate convened preliminary to the formal inauguration of Mr. Hoover and Vice-President Curtis, Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, called the House measure to the attention of the chamber. He directed the Senate's attention to the fact that Mr. Hoover favored the proposition and urged its approval.

David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, co-author of the national origins quota, took the floor and occupied the remaining time, thus preventing a vote. With Congressional action incomplete the question was put directly up to the new Administration.

FRENCH WORKING OUT IMPASSE IN SYRIA

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—A proposal for the solution of the constitutional impasse in Syria has been worked out by the French authorities. The Constituent assembly having been suspended sine die there is no legal authority to receive the details of the new scheme, but it is hoped to surmount this difficulty by calling an unofficial meeting, when, if the reception of the proposals was favorable, Henri Ponsot, the French High Commissioner, will be in the position to rescind the suspension order.

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Whether you drive a motor boat, automobile, aeroplane or farm tractor, your engine needs MIRACLE OIL to lubricate the fast moving parts in the combustion chamber. In the combustion chamber the heat is so great that all other oils are consumed and cannot give proper lubrication.

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Just pour two of the convenient 1-ounce cap measuring cups of Miracle Oil into every 5 gallons of gasoline put into the tank. Miracle Oil is then carried into the combustion chamber, where it lives through the intense heat of the explosion and lubricates the upper cylinder walls, piston rings and valve parts. These parts need lubrication for efficient work and to minimize wear.

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Dear Sir:
It is a pleasure to be able to recommend your Miracle Oil for use in gas engines. I have used it quite consistently in my automobile and last summer used it on my 39 ft. power cruiser for the main engine as well as the auxiliary electric lighting engine. Having made a study of gas engines a hobby for some years, I was particularly interested to find that your oil actually did assist me in breaking in two stiff motors and quieting the valves in the third. Altogether I feel your oil has been very helpful to me in cutting down gas engine noise and increasing the power of my engines.
H. C. B., Boston, Mass.

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Please send me a 32-ounce can of Miracle Oil. I enclose $2.00. If it does not do all you claim it will do, it is understood that my $2.00 will be refunded provided I have used the Miracle Oil as you direct.

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City.....
State.....

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Ask for our new big catalog and special introductory offer. Low cash price—or easy payments. Direct from factory. Here's where you can get the finest electric range at a wonderfully low factory-to-you price. 30 days trial. Money back if you are not entirely satisfied. Write today for new big catalog and special offer.

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The *new* Graham-Paige sixes and eights are distinguished by the thrilling performance of *two* high speeds, *standard* gear shift. With the time-proved Graham-Paige four speed transmission—*fourth*, used most of the time, gives a new smoothness and swiftness; *third*, a quiet internal gear, provides rapid acceleration in traffic and up steep hills. The gear shift is standard—you start in second; first, in reserve, is instantly available but seldom used. You are invited to enjoy a demonstration.

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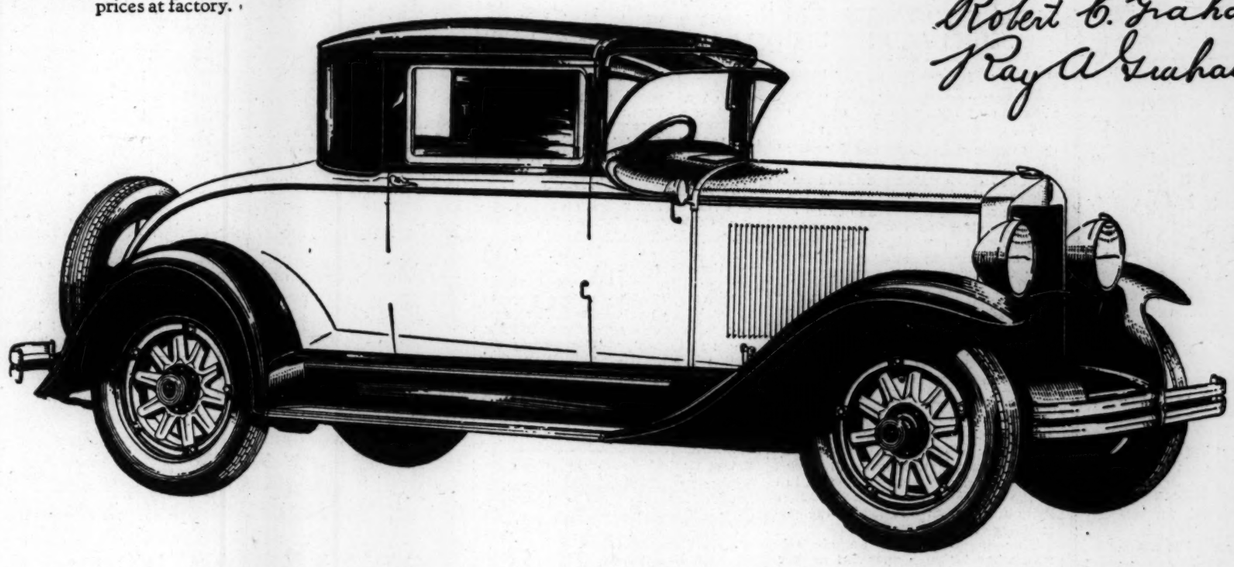

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BRITISH CABINET ATTACKED OVER PRICE OF PETROL

Government Is Accused of Being a Participant in the Oil Ring

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The storm over the recent 2¼d. increase in petrol prices throughout Great Britain consequent upon the entry of the Soviet Russian product in the oil ring has now taken a direction against the British Government, which the Daily Mail charges specifically with being the "ring's ally." This is because the Government still hopes for the controlling interest which was acquired in 1914 in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which it is stated will get £2,000,000 from the present rise in price.

The Government's representatives upon the directorate of this company are Sir George Lewis Barstow and Sir Edward Hussey Packe, whose duties, it is claimed, include keeping Whitehall informed of any contemplated changes affecting the British consumer. The question is to be raised on Wednesday in the House of Commons, where Col. Harry Day will ask on behalf of the Labor Party what instructions were issued to these directors, also whether an application has been made by London taxi owners to increase their fares.

The imposition of 4d. per gallon tax on petrol last year had increased the feeling against the Government in this connection, and a deputation representing all branches of the British motor industry is to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday in protest. The rise in petrol prices has been accompanied by an increase of 1½d. per gallon on kerosene, which is largely used in smaller homes for lighting, heating and cooking, and the National Farmers' Union is taking up this point.

The Daily Express touches another aspect in declaring that the British-owned Anglo-Persian Oil Company "recommends and installs American-made pumps for the retail sale of its 'B. P.' (British petrol), although there are a number of British pumps able to give exactly the same service." There are, it adds, at present 100,000 American-made pumps in England, and at least 50,000 would have been of British manufacture except for the rigid rule of the ring.

London Policeman at Last Vindicated

Government Pays Him £1500 as Compensation for Wrongful Dismissal 7 Years Ago

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government has completed the vindication of ex-Sergeant Horace Josling who was called upon to resign from the Metropolitan Police Force seven years ago for bringing charges since found to be true against one of his senior officers, by paying £1500 as compensation. The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, announcing this in the House of Commons said that he desired to be allowed to wish Mr. Josling every success in his present career which was that of a schoolmaster won by hard work and much self-denial after he had lost his job in the police.

In a letter to Mr. Josling, Sir William said he appreciated his frankness in saying that it was not his wish to make money out of his troubles.

Asked in an interview afterward whether he was satisfied with the settlement Mr. Josling said: "Immensely satisfied and relieved that this matter has been finally disposed of. Getting my character vindicated is my greatest joy. I was not so much concerned with the question of compensation."

MOTORCARS IN USE ON 85 OF 100 FARMS

CHICAGO—More than 85 per cent of the farms in the United States are equipped with automobiles, according to a bulletin issued here by the American Research Foundation.

"There are 5,450,000 motorcars in use on the Nation's 6,371,646 farms," says the bulletin. "Farm-owned automobiles are put to a myriad of uses that city-owned vehicles never experience. Pumping water, hauling crops to market, transporting children to and from school, and carrying farm families to near-by metropolises, are but a few of their commoner uses."

Shannon Scheme to Produce Power Advances Rapidly

Supply of Electricity in Irish Free State Looked For in Near Future

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"The greatest industrial undertaking ever attempted in Ireland" was the description given to the Shannon electricity scheme by George Fletcher in a paper on "The Shannon Scheme and its Economic Consequences" read by him before the Royal Society of Arts recently.

Mr. Fletcher outlined the scheme for utilizing the water power of Ireland's longest river to produce electric current. Progress, he said, had been so rapid that it was hoped that a supply of electricity by overhead high tension transmission would be available by next October. The Irish Free State was not an industrial country and the exploitation of water power was late in coming so that it would be a bold step to try to prove the scheme mathematically successful, but Mr. Fletcher himself considered that its economic success was assured.

The industrial revolution had driven the agricultural population in England from their farms into the flourishing manufacturing towns, but in Ireland there had been no industrial towns for them to go to.

Coal, Mr. Fletcher said, was present in Ireland in considerable quantities, but the seams were small and uneconomical to work; in fact prices at the pit-head were almost double what they were in England and Wales. Peat, which was used as a substitute for domestic coal, had a promising future. But the difficulty of procuring suitable and sufficient fuel would be overcome by the supply of cheap electric power. Mr. Fletcher considered that a vigorous industrial revival was essential in the Irish Free State to prevent further emigration. "Today," he said, "there are as many Irish in America as there are in Ireland."

Electricity, Mr. Fletcher maintained, would play an important part in agriculture, provided adequate propaganda was used to illustrate its many uses.

In conclusion, Mr. Fletcher said that the success of the Shannon scheme would encourage similar undertakings on other Irish rivers with prospects of a great revival of prosperity in the whole country.

COOLIDGE ANSWERS DOORBELL HIMSELF

Takes Up Usual Home Duties in Short Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—When a man answers his own doorbell after having been President of the United States only the day before, it can be said with finality that he is very much at home again. That is what Calvin Coolidge did less than half an hour after his fellow townsmen had departed from welcoming him and Mrs. Coolidge to their Northampton home.

A caller with a message to deliver to the recently retired President waited until all the numerous visitors had left and the street was again empty of its throngs, then stepped up on the porch, past a big basket of blue and yellow flowers, and rang the doorbell. Mr. Coolidge himself opened the door. The message was handed to him. He read it and acknowledged it with a friendly smile—a genuinely warm smile.

DUNDEE TO DEMOLISH SLUMS AND REBUILD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scot.—A scheme for the abolition of slums in the center of Dundee, which has been prepared by the town council, was considered at an inquiry by the Scottish Department of Health which opened in Dundee recently.

The area involved is known as the Small's Wynd district, and the council desires to demolish over 300 unsanitary dwellings and to dispossess over 900 people, and then to erect about 40 new houses on the cleared sites and over 200 houses at Clepington in the north end of the city.

JOBLESS MIGRANTS TO KEEP INSURANCE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

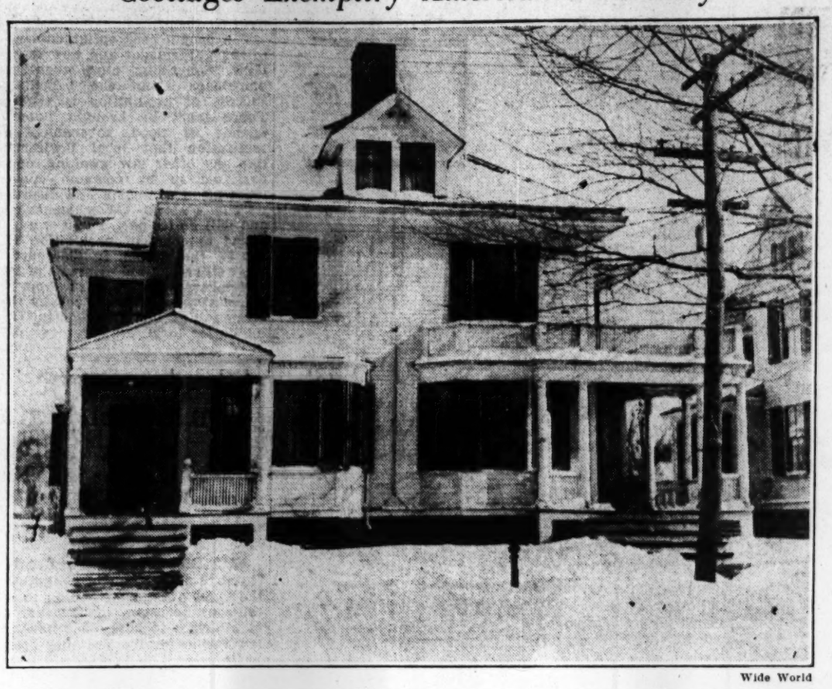
LONDON—The Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Commander Locker Lampson, on behalf of the Government, introduced a bill in the House of Commons to render British migrants entitled to the unemployment insurance.

This is to remove an obstacle which has hitherto operated against unemployed workers leaving England to seek their fortunes abroad.

FILLING STATIONS SOLD

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—In a deal involving about $246,000 the Standard Oil Company of New York has taken over the five filling stations and one bulk station of the Victor Filling Stations, Inc., in this city.

Coolidges Exemplify American Democracy



Wide World

Return to Modest Rented Home at Northampton, Mass., Which They Occupied Before They Took Up Their Abode in the White House at Washington. The Coolidge Part of the Two-Family House is at the Left in the Photograph. It is Located at 21 Massasoit Street.

Coolidges Return to Modest Home at Northampton

(Continued from Page 1)

horse and carriage, and the strange sight tripped Miss Reckhem into answering questions while her amusement was uppermost. Suddenly she recollected that she shouldn't, she exclaimed, "There, you don't want to ask any more questions!" sharply drew in her head and hung a pair of curtains between herself and the one-horse shay.

The Coolidges arrived on the station siding something after 1 o'clock, their car without a sliver of light, and two state police officers took up post like wraiths in the thick lilac steam of the rainfall. All evening there had been the usual rumors of "authoritative changes in plans."

They were going to stay in Springfield all night, they weren't, Coolidge says he won't stay on a siding in this weather, going straight home, back to the station for the reception in the morning, rubbish, going to be on the siding at quarter to one, a siding a mile down the track, no, a mile up the track toward Greenfield, rubbish.

So at 11:45 correspondents and the centipedic legs of movie cameras went to the station reluctantly, leaving the fire in the lobby of the Hotel Northampton a smudge of warm red gold. All but the necessary lights of the town were turned off long since, the night constable stood on a corner and watched the procession. "Aint they funny people, reporters?" he inquired of one bearing him company on his night watch. "I see a lot of 'em, always scootin some place. Whyn't they go to bed?"

Some time after 1 the Montrealer from which the Coolidge car has been detached in Springfield, came through on Track 1, a shrieking whistle round the curve, a bright eye peering through the mist and rain, a roar and grind, and the whine of steel on steel, a sudden instant of silence, after the roar, the Montrealer gone north and the track clear.

At 25 minutes past there was a little, soft, booing sound way in the distance; it grew "whoo whoo whoo!" Another golden eye, at a standstill down the track, shone with sudden violence, steam passed before it and wreathed it about; little lanterns wove through the distance like fireflies, a little man sped swiftly up the track, waving his creaking lantern to and fro. The engine puffed and blew its cheeks out, the golden eye moved forward, over the little curve onto the siding.

Rumbling wheels, hissing steam, correspondents tumbled forth from the checkered light of a parlor car forward, and Calvin and Grace Coolidge, remote yet near in the quietness of a locked private car, had come home. Are there any questions?

Coolidge's Writing Plans Revealed by Publishers

NEW YORK—Additional details of the writing career which Calvin Coolidge is taking up, for the time being at least, have been disclosed here.

Ray Long, editor of Hearst's International-Cosmopolitan Magazine, announced that this magazine would publish Mr. Coolidge's own story of his 5½ years as President. The first of this series, according to Mr. Long's statement, will appear in the April issue of the publication. The title of the work is "On Entering and Leaving the Presidency." Mr. Coolidge completed this initial manuscript some weeks ago.

The Ladies' Home Journal made formal declaration in Philadelphia, that the retiring Executive had already prepared for that publication three articles on "Promoting Peace," which will appear in the April, May and June numbers. In these articles, according to the announcement, Mr. Coolidge will discuss in detail preparedness, arms limitation and war renunciation and peace fundamentals adopted by this country which in the former President's own words, says the announcement, are termed "the only practical principles that have ever been proposed."

Fund Coolidges Sponsored Raised for Clarke School

WASHINGTON—Before Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge started for their home in Northampton they learned that the $2,000,000 fund which they sponsored for the Clarke School for the Deaf was fully subscribed and that the school where Mrs. Coolidge once taught will be able to increase its services.

The news was conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge by Earle P. Charlton, National Chairman of the fund, who made the trip from Palm Beach to present to Mrs. Coolidge his personal check for $100,000, and to make the final successful effort, with his associates on the National Committee, to push the fund to the goal.

Telegrams and letters bearing pledges and subscriptions, together with messages of good will and admiration for the interest displayed on the part of the retiring President and his wife poured into the White House.

Those who contributed sums of $5000 or more to the fund were:

Mr. and Mrs. William Boyce Thompson, $135,000.

Fred M. Kirby, Earle P. Charlton, $130,000 each.

Andrew W. Mellon, $120,000.

Clarence W. Barron, $110,000.

Henry L. Doherty, Frank Phillips, $100,000 each.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, William A. Paine, E. S. Harkness, John J. Raskob, $50,000 each.

Edwin C. Jameson, $30,000.

Clarence Dillon, Arthur Curtiss James, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, $25,000 each.

Howard C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Liggett, George D. Pratt, Herbert L. Pratt, Henry Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, $20,000 each.

Starling W. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Studley, $15,000 each.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fuller, $14,000.

Edward W. Bok, Herbert Fleishhacker, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Graham, Eldridge R. Johnson, Hornblower & Weeks, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Dwight W. Morrow, Mortimer L. Schiff, Mrs. Henry A. Strong, William D. Thornton, Henry H. Timken, John Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Wadsworth, Albert H. Wiggin, Charles A. Woolsworth, $10,000 each.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Kinnicutt, Frank H. Metcalf, $7500 each.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Thomas Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Dauby, Mrs. James P. Donahue, Pierre S. du Pont, Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, J. Horace Harding, Charles Hayden, Mrs. William L. Harkness, Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, B. H. Kroger, Henry G. Lapham, George C. Lee, Adolph Lewisohn, Henry F. Lippitt, Kresge Foundation, Jesse H. Metcalf, Jeremiah Milbank, Mrs. William H. Moore, J. P. Morgan, Horace A. Moses Foundation, George F. Naphen, Adolph S. Ochs, F. H. Prince & Co., James L. Richards, Col. Walter Scott, E. T. Stotesbury, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, Frederick Weyerhauser, R. M. Weyerhauser, William Wrigley Jr., $5000 each.

Women Help Plan for City Manager

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — The Committee of Seventy conducting a campaign for the city manager form of government, is not unmindful of the tremendous vote polled by women in the presidential election and a large part of the campaign is directed to the women voters.

Clubs are being organized, neighborhood meetings planned, mail and personal call campaign mapped out. It is hoped by the women's division, which is in charge of Mrs. Lucretia Blankenburg, ultimately to reach every woman voter in Philadelphia.

Three women's organizations, with a total membership of more than 2000, already have indorsed the city manager form and are behind the bill now in the state legislature. They are the Women's Democratic Committee, the Philadelphia County League of Women Voters and a branch of the Women's Trade Union League.

There is a general belief expressed here that the city manager bill will be adopted by the legislature. It is expected to go through in substantially the same form recommended by the Committee of Seventy which provided that it can not become operative until it has been approved by a majority of the voters of cities accepting it. A large part of the campaign that is now being conducted, therefore, is to educate the voters on the measure so that they will be prepared to vote intelligently on it when it receives its referendum.

Rapid Advances in Travel by Air Believed on Way

Present-Day Models, Says Manufacturer, to Be Obsolete Within Two Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—All-metal airplanes with a passenger capacity of 100 persons will completely metamorphose air travel in the next two years, according to William B. Stout, head of the airplane division of the Ford Motor Company.

"The airplane of the future will undoubtedly be entirely different from those of the present," Mr. Stout said. "I do not think that the transport of two years hence will even look like the flimsy airplane of today. In place of the air transport which we now regard as the acme of perfection, with its 20-passenger capacity, planes with capacities up to 100 will rush passengers across the country at unheard-of speeds."

The first step in the development of the larger-type airplane, according to Mr. Stout, will be improvement in landing gear, the present undercarriages being inadequate to withstand the shocks of high-speed landings. There also is the necessity, he said, of developing landing gear which will enable airplanes to land in soft mud.

"The process of educating so large and cosmopolitan a population as that of New York City to 'air-mindedness,'" he said, "is a difficult and long task, and will require years. Climatic and geographical conditions will play a part in the retarding of aeronautical progress in New York. As far as the seaplane is concerned, New York will never be an all-year terminal, for the ice in the water in cold weather will stave in the bottoms of boats or wipe off the pontoons from seaplanes. Baltimore, Philadelphia or some other coastal city further south will eventually became the seaplane base of the Nation."

I. C. C. CONSIDERS RAIL PACT MADE BY LOS ANGELES

Hears Long Beach Protest That Contract Would Separate Two Harbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Whether Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors shall be served by a municipally owned belt line, as an effort toward making one great free harbor to the wharves of which all railroad carriers shall have equal access is the problem now before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Several years ago Los Angeles undertook to solve the question of whether the city should proceed to condemn the necessary rights of way, build the required trackage and purchase necessary rolling stock and other equipment to make a complete city-owned belt line or make some fair operating arrangement with the carriers for the operation, under one control, of existing facilities of all the parties.

The latter plan was adopted, and a contract, entered into among the four carriers and the city of Los Angeles, was heard and approved by the California Railroad Commission, and now awaits the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

According to Jess E. Stephens, city attorney of Los Angeles, who recently returned from presenting arguments before the I. C. C. at Washington, the one thing that is holding up the approval of the contract is the plea injected into the proceedings by Long Beach asking that the extension of the belt line be made to include the three or four miles of adjacent Long Beach harbor.

This plan, Mr. Stephens said, would place the belt line under the joint control of two municipalities, a plan which he terms unsatisfactory. He favors each city developing its own harbor.

ROCKEFELLER IN JERUSALEM

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has arrived here to inspect the plans for the archæological museum, toward which he gave $2,000,000. He will also visit Megiddo, where the University of Chicago Expedition discovered Solomon's stables, crossing the Esdraelon plain on the road which the Government specially repaired to facilitate his visit.

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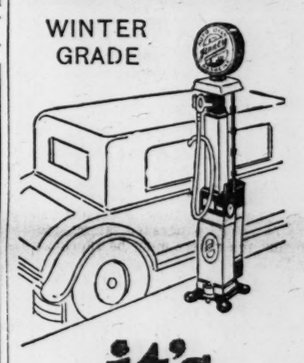

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A high test gasoline especially designed for aeroplanes or automobiles — particularly efficient in cold weather for quick and sure starting, "The Cream of the Crude."

If you have a tank at your garage, 'phone us —Hancock 8150—and let us fill it for you.

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Rippers recently supplied woodwork — Rostrum, doors, door frames, etc., for

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Buxton

A letter received from the church Building Committee, Buxton, states:

"The Committee desire to pay tribute to the magnificent quality and expert craftsmanship of your work. It is far better than anticipated in every respect. The architect and contractor comment that it is almost too good, and all are grateful for your excellent service."

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will exhibit four creations embodying the newest mechanical and artistic trends in motor car design at the Automobile Salon —March 4 to 8, inclusive — at the Copley-Plaza, Boston

MADE IN NEW ENGLAND BY NEW ENGLAND CRAFTSMEN

Filene's
BOSTON

Have you courage to wear the new long skirts?

For several seasons Paris has been urging long skirts, and in all that time we've got only as far as longer-in-the-back skirts for evening dresses. But now the real change seems to have occurred! Patou gives his black satin evening dress a point as long in front as in back! Formal afternoon dresses are as much as five inches below the knee! Even wool dresses are longer! Only sport dresses (for morning wear and active sports) remain short. And Americans are buying them this way in Paris. One of our friends just returned, seems invested with a new personality—she's taller, slimmer, more graceful—and it's all the matter of her longer skirts! Shall you take up the challenge of Paris, now, while longer skirts are ultra-smart or shall you wait till America votes the question?

New Paris models from the great designers are arriving day by day in the French Shops. To come here is as if you yourself had made a successful shopping trip in Paris.

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Boston Common—Tremont Street at West

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GALLERIES

Hundreds and hundreds of fine dresses, fur-trimmed coats, evening wraps, from our upstairs store, moved down to the Galleries to augment the sale occasioned by the purchase of the entire remaining stock of Hill & Bush Co., 367-377 Boylston Street, retiring from business.

Transparent Velvet, Satin, Flat Crepe, Chiffon and Wool Dresses
... choice models, some of the finest dresses in the sale. Formerly 22.50 to 35.00 ..... 17.85

Bought by Five of Our Buyers
855 Extraordinary Dresses
About 400 for petite misses and small women
Low in price because a maker of fine silks sold our manufacturer his silks at great reductions. Other makers, not to be outdone, took a loss on several small groups of fine dresses. Women's, misses', juniors'. From our 16.50 and 22.50 Dress Makers $10

From Upstairs
277 Very Fine Dresses
Dresses we have sold large numbers of, but on which we were too optimistic in reordering. Velvets, satins, crepes, prints. Women's, misses'. Formerly 19.75 to 25.00 to 29.50 to 35.00 to 45.00 ..... 14.50

Small Lots—Samples
Jacket, tiered, pleated, printed, plain silk dresses
Several makers' leading numbers. We rather think the makers sold them at quite a loss. Women's, misses', juniors'. $15

Tailoring and materials found usually in 25.00 and 35.00 coats
100 Sports Coats
Many One of a Kind
Made from a surplus of expensive wool mixtures, tweeds and basket weaves. Throw scarfs, standing notch collars, bordered designs. Silk lined and interlined. Some fur trimmed. Women's and Misses' $15

57 Coats—from Upstairs
Tweeds and Camel's Hairs, fur trimmed, and at about the price of the furs alone. Opossum, Squirrel, Wolf. Women's, Misses'. Formerly 35.00 to 45.00 to 55.00. 22.50

SALE BEGINS WEDNESDAY

FARM PROBLEM EFFECT ON CITY CITED BY EDITOR

Support in Tariff and Market Program Urged to Keep Men on the Land

Three measures, if adopted, will remove the teeth of America's farm problem, William B. Johnson, editor of Farm Life, believes. He declared the foremost of these a tariff on the annual $1,000,000,000 import of farm products, and of slightly lesser importance, provision for an "accurate statistical picture of foreign markets" and a "wise, judicious stimulation of co-operative marketing."

Mr. Johnson addressed the Advertising Club of Boston. In recalling the new administration's pledge for the solution of this problem, he asserted, in the light of years in Washington and personal acquaintance with the new President, that "Hoover will keep this promise as far as it is humanly possible to do so."

"The United States' farm problem," said Mr. Johnson, "must be regarded as a city problem as well. Each year farm markets consume city manufactured goods and services totaling between two and three times the sum of all our foreign export.

City Support Urged

"The city may well join hands with the farmer in bettering his condition. Otherwise, the farmer, with his new resolution of living as other people do, will move to cities numerously, competing with the city man for his job.

"Automatically, the price of farm products will rise. While with present-day use of machinery there are not enough jobs to assimilate these farmers. Approximately 1,000,000 men have left the soil since 1920. This number corresponds roughly with the prevalent number of unemployed."

Mr. Johnson believes that the importing of approximately $1,000,000,000 worth of farm products each year, "for a few cents less," has literally squeezed many American farmers off the ground, and that 30 per cent of United States farm products have been thrown thereby into competition with the cheapest of lands and labor.

Co-operative Marketing

In advocating provision of better statistical pictures of European markets, he pointed out, in the case of wheat, a selling price often below that required by the law of supply and demand, principally because inadequate statistics represented European crops larger than they actually were. Co-operative marketing, he said, would regulate the feeding of crops in the market. The whole tempo of htis process of marketing crops has been disturbed, he explained, by the use of quick working harvesting machinery, allowing overloading, to the obvious disadvantage of the farmer.

Mr. Johnson reiterated his faith in the President's ability to see the farm problem as a whole and its importance in the scheme of modern life. He told of an hour-long confidential discussion of co-operative marketing with the then Secretary Hoover, just prior to setting out to review the subject. After traveling all over the United States, Mr. Johnson said, his final article stressed exactly the same points given him by Secretary Hoover.

College Girl's Book Tastes Vary From Plato to Mystery Stories

Then There Are "Elizabeth and Essex" Side by Side With "Alice in Wonderland" and for Poetry, at Radcliffe They Prefer the Older Forms

What kind of "pleasure" books find their way to a college girl's book-case? If investigation in 50 Radcliffe dormitory rooms can be called a fair basis, the only common characteristic is variety. Volumes of "Beau Geste" and Plato, Shakespeare and "We," hobnob socially on the same shelf; even "Alice in Wonderland" and "Pooh-Bear" appear—side by side with innumerable French novels. Louisa May Alcott and "Elizabeth and Essex" are social equals in the "melting pot" of a college bookshelf.

That the average college girl is still in the "experimental stage" of reading is quite evident. She has not yet limited herself to a single field—perhaps no one reads more widely. Study has opened up new fields to be explored, and none of those fields has as yet been pursued far enough, so that the others must be sacrificed to it.

The study of foreign languages—German and French are compulsory at Radcliffe—probably has opened the widest field. There is scarcely a room that does not hold French or German books, other than those used in class. "Les Miserables," Dumas, Maupassant, and Goethe are among the most popular books and writers, even when English works are included in the consideration.

College girls undoubtedly read more poetry than do girls with less formal education, but even they admit that they'd usually choose prose rather than poetry for a pleasant hour's reading. If it must be poetry, let it be French or nineteenth century English verse!

Mystery stories are most conspicuous on Radcliffe dormitory shelves at present, though their appearance seems to be due to a fad, rather than a permanent taste.

TURKEY'S TRANQUIL CONDITION

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE—The law for the consolidation of order and tranquility which was voted in March, 1925, investing the Government with exceptional powers, has been allowed to lapse in view of the present satisfactory state of the country.

SKY SALESMEN TAKE NEW WAY TO SELL SHIPS

Catalogue No Longer Suffices—Now Prospect Is Given Ride in Plane

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Methods of selling airplanes "on the wing," rather than from a manufacturer's catalogue, are largely responsible for United States aircraft sold last year in other countries mounting to a total exceeding that of the three previous years combined, according to Fowler W. Barker, areonautics trade specialist of the Department of Commerce.

Sales of such aircraft amounted to $1,825,687, with motors adding $595,402 and parts another $1,229,943—a total of $3,651,032, as compared to $3,714,429 for the previous three-year period.

The large volume of export sales of United States aircraft is the result of demonstration in other countries by American salesmen, says Mr. Barker. Organization is taking the place of hit-or-miss methods in the foreign fields, he says, as evidenced by the recent formation of two export companies to handle foreign trade of two large aeronautical manufacturers.

One of these companies has recently recorded the sale of 2 planes, costing $750,000, to the Chilean Government; Peru also has her share of American-built planes, and so has Mexico and even China.

The best plan for pushing the sale of American aircraft abroad, especially in South America, the most fertile market, is demonstrated in the field, even though this method is expensive, Mr. Barker said. Such a demonstration covering South America, however, requires four months and costs upward of $10,000, he pointed out.

Coolidge Says Presidents Now on Par With Wild Life

ST. LOUIS (AP)—President Coolidge on March 4 telegraphed the editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

"A bill appropriating $48,000 to improve Mount Weather for a Presidential refuge is just being signed by me. I congratulate you on the success of the campaign first broached in your newspaper and almost unanimously approved by the press of the Nation. The Congress has shown an inclination to treat a President with the same kind of consideration it extends to our birds and other wild life."

PICTURES TRACE NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A unique collection of paintings, lithographs and old books which depict the history of New York throughout a period of 300 years has just been given to the Museum of New York City by J. Clarence Davis, real estate operator. The collection contains 15,000 items and is valued at $500,000.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Every Week is THRIFT WEEK Here!

SHOULDERS lb 17¢

FANCY, LEAN — SMOKED IN STOCKINETTS

Finast TAPIOCA
Makes Excellent Apple Tapioca
12-OZ. PKG. 9c

Underwood's CLAM CHOWDER
A Delicious Food
LGE. CAN 25c

GOOD LUCK Lemon Pie Filling
Each Package Makes a Delicious Pie
3 PKGS. 25c

JONNIE COOKIES
A National Biscuit Sugar Oval
LB. 16c

PRIZE BREAD
Electrically Baked
20-OZ. LOAF 8c

SEALECT MILK
Unsweetened Evaporated
3 TALL CANS 28c

KELLOGG'S BRAN
PKG. 17c

Del Monte PINEAPPLE
Crushed Hawaiian
LARGE CAN 21c

SEALPAKT BEANS
Oven Baked
2 LGE. CANS 35c

SOAPINE
An Excellent Washing Powder—Sterilizes, Whitens
LARGE PACKAGE 19c

NO-BONE CODFISH
1 LB. CTN. 25c
Finast Codfish 1 lb. Box 29c

RICHMOND JELLY
Strawberry Currant — Grape Apple
2 GOBLETS 25c

FRUITS
PEACHES
APRICOTS
LOGANBERRIES
3 8-OZ. CANS 25c

Kellogg's Rice Crispies
Something New For a Cereal—Crisp and Crunchy
PKG. 13c

FAIRY SOAP
A Pure Toilet Soap
6 BARS 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

STEAK

EARLY IN THE WEEK VALUES

STRICTLY CORNFED QUALITY

Rump Steak — Only the Best All Choice Cuts — 65c lb.

TOP ROUND STEAK	Prime Heavy Beef Always Steer Quality	Lb. 48c
PORTERHOUSE STEAK	Market's Best Steak Contains Tenderloin	Lb. 65c
SIRLOIN STEAK	Choice Steer Beef Others Charge More	Lb. 55c
HAMBURG STEAK	Selected Lean Beef Nothing Finer Sold	Lb. 23c

WE CORN ONLY YOUNG STEER BEEF

BRISKET — Never Too Salty Every Cut Excellent — 35c lb.

MIDDLE RIB	Few Days Corned Lean, Without Waste	Lb. 22c
LEAN ENDS	A Popular Corned Beef Fine Hot or Cold	Lb. 28c
SPARE RIBS	A Wonderful Dish Reasonable. Also Delicious	Lb. 15c

"DORACO"—NEW ENGLAND'S FINEST QUALITY

HAMS — Small, Without Fat Whole or Half — 32c lb.

BACON, "DORACO"	Equally Fat and Lean Any Weight Piece	Lb. 26c
SMOKED SHOULDERS	Finest for Weeks Five to Seven Pounds	Lb. 17c

FRESH ARRIVAL EACH DAY

HADDOCK — Firm Fancy Fish One Price—All Sizes — 9c lb.

HADDOCK, FILET	Fish Without Waste We Guarantee Freshness	Lb. 18c
FILET SOLE	Fresh Flounder Variety A Leader Among Fish	Lb. 25c
COD STEAK	Fresh—Just Sliced Surely Economical	Lb. 15c
MACKEREL	All Choice Native 1 to 1½ Pounds	Lb. 15c

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

SOUTHERN ICEBERG—A NATIONAL FAVORITE

LETTUCE — Large Firm Heads Sales Increasing Daily — Head 8c

CARROTS	Freshly Packed Southern Why Pay More?	Bunch 8c
SPINACH	Selected for Fineness Price Is Low	3 Lbs. 23c
ORANGES	Sweet Juicy Floridas Meaty, Without Waste	Dozen 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

WGY to Keep Byrd Antarctic Expedition in Touch With Home

GOV. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT of New York, Mayor James J. Walker of New York City, and Daniel Carter Beard, National Boy Scout Commissioner, will send messages of good cheer to Commander Richard Byrd and the men of the antarctic expedition now established at their base at Little America, inside the ice barrier at the Bay of Whales. These messages will be carried by WGY and its two inter-continental short wave stations, W2XAF and W2XAD, Saturday evening, March 9, at 11 o'clock, eastern standard time. They will be heard in the antarctic at 4 p. m. of the same day.

Every other week, thereafter, on a Saturday night, the General Electric Company transmitters will carry programs prepared expressly for the Byrd expedition. On each of these programs friends of the Commander and his men will send them personal messages aimed to help them through the six months night and the loneliness of the antarctic winter which is shutting down on them as it takes leave of North America.

The messages of Governor Roosevelt and Mayor Walker will be sent particularly to their friend, Commander Byrd. The message of Daniel Beard will be addressed directly to Paul Siple, the Erie, Pa., youth who was selected from all the Boy Scouts of the United States to accompany Commander Byrd on the greatest adventure it has ever been the privilege of a Scout to have a part in. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde I. Siple, parents of the Scout, will also have a chance to transmit their love to their boy through the medium of radio on this program.

Of particular interest to the men in the antarctic will be the reading of letters from relatives and friends. Through the medium of radio each of the men is able to keep in constant touch with the folks at home and the letters will bring them all the news for which they yearn. Those desiring to send messages to men on the expedition are requested to send their letters to F. T. Meinholtz at the New York Times, one of Commander Byrd's representatives.

Governor Roosevelt today cherishes two American flags, one carried by Commander Byrd in his flight over the north pole and the other when he flew over the Atlantic, and he expects in a year to possess a flag which has been carried over the south pole. Mayor Walker is also among the close friends of Commander Byrd and it has twice fallen to his lot, as Mayor of New York, to welcome the Commander returning from successful adventure, first following the flight over the north pole and later following the Atlantic passage.

Daniel Carter Beard is revered by every American Boy Scout, and by the parents of every Scout, proud of the development of their boys through Scout activities. Mr. Beard was active in boys' work even before the organization of the Boy Scout movement. He organized the Boy Pioneers in many cities in the United States and with the spread of the Scout organization became one of the founders in the United States.

"Crispness" Needed by Radio Aids Gershwin

George Gershwin, noted pianist and composer, thoroughly enjoys his radio performances. He says that the technical requirements are no handicap to his music, but a definite aid to fullest expression.

"Music for radio transmission," Mr. Gershwin says, "must be clear and crisp as the modern newspaper. I rarely use the pedal. Sustained notes hang in the air to blur the next chord. I like the way radio needs its music bitten off sharp and clean. Its very swiftness is characteristic of modern life and modern music."

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 10

PROVIDENCE — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WJAR, 890kc-337m.

NEW YORK—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMCA, 570kc-526m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGHP, 1240kc-242m.

DETROIT—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 810kc-370m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

HOUSTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:55 a. m., central standard time, by Station KPRC, 920kc-326m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFON, 1250kc-240m.

PASADENA — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KPSN, 950kc-316m.

The Listener Speaks

THE Vitaphone Hour heard through Columbia at 9:30, eastern time, on Monday last, proceeded from the Warner Brothers' studios in Hollywood via KFWB microphones. Very appropriately this transcontinental radiocast began with a number from "East Is West" the well-known "Chinese Lullaby." This and other orchestra numbers in the entertainment were played by Earl Burtnett's Biltmore Orchestra.

As in earlier Vitaphone radiocasts a group of famous movie and stage stars were heard briefly — their names being of more value than their rather insignificant remarks and songs. It is a question whether this type of presentation can continue to attract many listeners unless more interesting matter is prepared for the often rather uninteresting voices of the celebrities. In this particular instance Al Jolson, being best known as a stage performer and singer of songs, was able to score in the affair with his singing of such old favorites as "Sonny Boy," "Me and My Shadow," "Back in Your Own Back Yard" and the newer "I'll Get By," and "There's a Rainbow Round My Shoulder." In these numbers he really got into his regular stride, whereas in the rôle of master of ceremonies he was not particularly entertaining.

Davy Lee, the "Sonny Boy" of "The Singing Fool" was introduced in a style so affectionate as to smack strongly of the press agent. He sang "Mighty Lak' a Rose" in a fashion typical of any small child. Colleen Moore displayed the brogue which she is cultivating for her next picture, in a quite clever sketch in which "Mike," the studio microphone, talked back to her. It was a little reminiscent of home-town charity entertainments, but Colleen's voice suggested that its owner's charm will be just as great in "talkies" as it has been on the "silent screen." Monte Blue discoursed rather pompously upon the glories of the Warner Brothers forces, with emphasis on the alleged superiority of Vitaphone over other sound picture devices. Given something interesting to say in a good Vitaphone production, his voice should also be very effective.

Turning to the second half of the General Motors Family Party, which began through the NBC at the same time as the Vitaphone program had done, Frances Alda was heard with all the liquid freshness of her famous soprano voice.

Mme. Alda is a New Zealander by birth and is therefore able to instill something of the Anglo-Saxon feeling for clear cool beauty into her singing. In this program her voice was really most pleasing in Herman Lohr's old favorite, "Little Grey Home in the West" and in Cadman's "Land of the Sky Blue Water." She also sang the "Jewel Song" from "Faust" and the "The Song of the Open," which was composed by her accompanist, Frank La Forge. The orchestra provided several well-known and well-played numbers. Pierne's "Serenade" pleasantly harmonized with the general atmosphere of Mme. Alda's songs.

Felix Salmond plays the "Serenade" by Pierne as a cello solo on Columbia record 2054M. The Victor Red Seal list contains a number of records by Frances Alda. D. M.

European Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the end of December, 1928, receiving licenses issued totaled 2,628,392, an increase of more than 50,000 over the preceding month.

* * *

The BBC recently gave demonstrations of various aspects of radiocasting in Britain to the experts from several continental countries which are members of the Union Internationale de Radiophonie. They studied particularly the control of several studios from one switchboard, which has reached a considerable degree of perfection at Savoy Hill.

* * *

The delegates also showed much interest in the progress made in educational radiocasting and visited a London Council School during a transmission. An immediate result has been the institution of a similar system in Austria.

* * *

The first issue of the BBC's weekly journal, the Listener, has made its appearance and should fill a need. By this means listeners will be able to study interesting talks which they have heard by radio. Its contents deal almost entirely with the two sides of the microphone, less than 10 per cent being original material.

* * *

The BBC has decided to continue the daily transmission of pictures by the Fultograph system for a year ending next October. A feature will be cartoons by well-known artists, illustratfng daily events. There will also be photographs of people taking part in the programs.

* * *

The Dutch Parliament has before it a bill for the erection of a high-power short-wave station in Java with a power of 600 kw. If the bill is passed the station would have both telegraphic and telephone circuits.

* * *

The Monitor correspondent in Johannesburg writes that the new station there has been completed. The transmitter is as powerful as any in the dominions and was heard quite clearly in Cape Town on the inaugural night in spite of violent static. Even owners of crystal sets in most parts of the Union can hear the new "Johannesburg calling."

* * *

Dr. J. A. Fleming, the discoverer of the thermionic valve which was the basis of all modern radio valves, has accepted the presidency of the British Television Society.

AVIATION

Air Transport Companies to Operate Radio System

By CAPT. F. C. HINGSBURG

(Chief Engineer of the Airways Division, United States Department of Commerce)

AMERICAN air-transport operators are agreed that their program for radio development should be one of "self determination." In other words, they are going to operate as a private and co-operative enterprise the radio communications system for plane-to-ground telephony which they intend to establish where facilities are needed beyond those furnished along the airways by the Federal Government.

The recent conference of air transport operators held in Washington under the auspices of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce has a committee now at work shaping plans and policies for utilizing the 64 short wave channels reserved by the Federal Radio Commission for aeronautical communication. This committee is headed by Thorp Hiscock of the Boeing Air Transport Company, and includes Herbert Hoover Jr., of Western Air Express; Paul Goldsborough, Universal Aviation Corporation; H. C. Lenteritz, Pan-American Airways, and E. W. Proctor, National Air Transport, all practical radio men.

There is general agreement at this stage that the safety of the public would be best secured by the maintenance of a private chain of radio stations along the established routes, these to be spaced 50 to 150 miles apart and operated on a co-operative basis for all the transport planes flying the routes. Companies would share alike the financial responsibility and the responsibility for service and liability.

These stations would operate on separate and exclusive frequencies, and the Department of Commerce would certify the aeronautical radio facilities in accordance with its regulations.

Communication Needs

The need for radio communication in flight was recognized as soon as the first air mail route was established by the Post Office Department. It had 17 radio stations on the Transcontinental Airway for the exchange of weather information and the dispatch of planes up to the time the administration of the airways was transferred to the Department of Commerce. These stations have been in operation ever since, but the old apparatus has largely been replaced with modern equipment. More stations are being added, and by next June 30 there will be 30 of them in operation along the airways. Our appropriation for 1930 carries an item for 15 more, making 45 that will be in operation before the end of next year for furnishing weather and safety communication over more than 10,000 miles of airway.

The stations the private operators want to establish will be for the purpose of providing special services and for "feeding" into the main governmental networks.

Glancing at progress made in aircraft radio services to date, it is well to notice that the three stations on the New-York-Cleveland sector of the Transcontinental have voice transmitters of 2 kilowatts and radiocast hourly weather reports to the planes in flight. Messages necessary in safety are accepted from the operating company and transmitted to the pilots.

This service, with special emphasis on voice radio, is being extended to San Francisco and over the other airways. Only some of the installations may be revealed at this time, including those at Bryan, O.; Maywood, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; North Platte, Neb.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Rock Springs, Wyo.; Salt Lake City; Elko, Nev.; Reno, Nev.; Oakland, Calif.; Key West, Fla. Sites have been found for stations at such places as Kansas City, Wichita, La Crosse, Wis.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Portland, Ore., and Medford, Ore.

Government Gives Service

These radio facilities are provided by the Government under the Air Commerce Act. The services furnished by radio may be enumerated as follows: exchange of weather data, broadcasts of weather information and forecasts, orders to pilots in flight, dispatch of airplanes, and radio direction for guidance of airplanes.

The engineers of the Airways Division have believed there is a need for services other than those furnished by the Government, and accordingly took an active part in negotiations with the Federal Radio Commission to the end that the 64 channels were reserved in the continental high frequency band from 1500 to 6000 kilocyles. The purpose of the private radio system is to provide for safety communications similar to the Government's on routes other than the civil airways, radio-telephony of landing directions at airports, marked beacons and field localizers at airports, and other radio to and from planes in flight for the convenience, comfort and safety of passengers.

Our stations are costing us about $20,000 each, equipped with the two-kilowatt telephone transmitter and an immediate and short-wave transmitter for code. There is one operator always on watch, and three shifts of eight hours are maintained. The cost of operating the stations, including personnel and upkeep, is around $12,000 a year. The stations are laid out to form a national network.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Clarence B. Keemer, Detroit, Mich.
W. F. Pellenz, Eveleth, Minn.
Mrs. W. F. Pellenz, Eveleth, Minn.
Eulie G. Rushmore, Ambler, Pa.
Lillian O. Steiner, Providence, R. I.
R. W. Rifler, Providence, R. I.
Anna C. Lord, Providence, R. I.
Laura M. Begg, Providence, R. I.

ROOSEVELT REFUSES TO OUST REPUBLICAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has just sent to the Senate the renomination of Alexander MacDonald, Republican, as Conservation Commissioner. Many Democrats were seeking the post, which pays $15,000 a year. Mr. MacDonald has served since 1922 and has sponsored the opening of the forest preserve to recreationists.

FELLOWSHIP IN RETAILING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A research fellowship in retailing has been established at New York University, according to an announcement just made by Dr. Norris A. Briscoe, dean of the School of Retailing. The stipend is $650 and is available to a college graduate who has had actual store experience.

Institute Aims to Train Youth in Statecraft

Rollins College Plan Backed by Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Men "educated into statesmanship" rather than those who have merely "drifted into politics" will furnish the bulwark of future American democracy, in the opinion of Cornelius A. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y., who is backing the first annual Institute of Statesmanship to be held here under the auspices of Rollins College, March 25 to 29.

Mr. Pugsley, who is a banker and a former Democratic Congressman, in speaking of the forthcoming institute, declared that politics and statesmanship require as much directional education as the career of natural scientist or any other professional career.

"Our congress, state legislatures, all positions of public trust," said Mr. Pugsley, "should be filled, in the main at least, with men and women who have planned from youth a political career and made a thorough study of government and the business of statesmanship. This principle is followed in England. There seats in the government are filled in a large degree by men who from early school days have had in view no other career than a political one.

"The day is upon us," he said, "when the study of government must be entered into by young men and women with the same seriousness and fixity of purpose that guides them in the approach to any other career. Education in law is not a sufficient background. Concentration upon that to the neglect of other phases of the public service is more than likely to be a drawback."

The interchange of opinion at the sessions of the Institute of Statesmanship are expected to do much toward forwarding the constructive solution of the public problems under discussion. Each session will bring together from various parts of the country academic experts and men of practical affairs who will thresh out, in Round Table groups, some of the more technical aspects of their individual fields of interest, and will likewise be devoted to the discussion of the problem of large national importance.

German Demand Over Minorities Again Postponed

(Continued from Page 1)

concerning the treatment of Polish minorities by Germany in German Silesia.

The League of Nations has assurance that Germany, mighty in chemistry, will ban the use of poison gas in wartime and that her eastern neighbor, Poland, already has done so.

This dual announcement at the opening of the fifty-fourth session of the Council of the League was the outstanding topic of discussion in Geneva on Monday, as indicating a trend of the world away from those forms of warfare which chemists recently have declared not only imply torture for soldiers but suffering and decimation of innocent civilian inhabitants of great cities.

In this connection it was remarked that the United States, which initiated the anti-gas protocol here and pleaded for its adoption as a great humanitarian measure, has not yet ratified the document.

The League made it known that the protocol previously had been ratified by Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Italy, Russia and Venezuela. France attached a condition that it would not be bound if another signatory while at war with France violated the provisions.

Slaves to Be Freed in Transjordan

Traffic Is Prohibited by the Emir Abdullah—Courts Are Given Power

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The rapprochement between the Transjordan Nationalists who boycotted the Legislative Council elections and the members of this newly elected body is foreshadowed in the announcement that a banquet has been arranged in honor of the deputies to "show that the Nationalists respect their political adversaries." It is also possible, however, that the move is intended as a last effort to persuade the deputies to reject the Anglo-Transjordan treaty which the Emir Abdullah is anxious to have ratified before going to England.

The Council is scheduled to meet after Ramadan—the month of fasting which ends March 13—when the Emir Abdullah is expected to make a bid for the Nationalists' friendship by promising to endeavor to bring changes in the treaty with Great Britain where it infringes Transjordan independence.

In the meantime an official notice is published prohibiting slave traffic and empowering the courts to free all slaves; also an order forbidding the traffic in and carrying of arms.

Roadside Beauty Move Is National, Vermont Learns

Chamber of Commerce Asks Aid for Other States in Tree Planting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. ALBANS, Vt. — A national movement for roadside beautification is well under way, employing the slogan, "radiant roadsides to match perfect pavements," the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce reports here, after correspondence with state highway engineers throughout the United States.

"In this new era a road becomes a work of art," said the chamber's statement of its findings. "A highway is no longer something the chief value of which is that it enables one to speed from somewhere to somewhere else."

An appeal to citizens organizations was sent out by the Vermont Chamber to lend aid in those states which have not sufficient appriations to complete highway systems and carry on beautification at the same time. As examples of citizen aid, there was cited "a State-wide Beautification Club' in Florida, an association; "Friends of Our Native Landscape" in Wisconsin, the "Colorado Historical Society' in Colorado, and various organizations from garden clubs to chambers of commerce in Arkansas, Alabama, West Virginia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina and Virginia.

Quoting excerpts from the replies of various state highway engineers, it was shown that California now has 600 miles of trees planted along highways; Oklahoma is planting highway trees steadily; Delaware has many of its highways landscaped; Arkansas states systematic beautification "a worth-while investment of public funds"; Michigan planted 140,000 pine seedlings along highways in 1928; Indiana, 10,000 small evergreen trees, and Massachusetts over 50,000 trees planted on highways in the past 22 years. State after state was cited, with mention of Missouri's new landscape architect for its roadsides, Pennsylvania's forestry unit, and Connecticut's landscape division.

HIGHER INTEREST RATE SOUGHT FOR NEW YORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Increase of the interest rate to 3 per cent a month for companies and brokers dealing in small personal loans, and removal of banking department restrictions from such loan agencies is proposed in legislation designed to curb "loan shark" activities just introduced in the Legislature.

Present interest rate allowed in New York State is 2 per cent per month, plus certain fees, which approximate 2.5 per cent monthly. This rate, the commission finds, has not been sufficient to attract capital.

DU PONT ENGINEERS PLAN CUBAN WORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Irenee du Pont who recently purchased a large acreage on the Icacos Peninsula, of Cuba, has arranged to develop his tract.

A system of hard roads has been outlined and soon will be in course of construction. One of the du Pont Company engineers has been on the peninsula for a year arranging for the details of the construction work.

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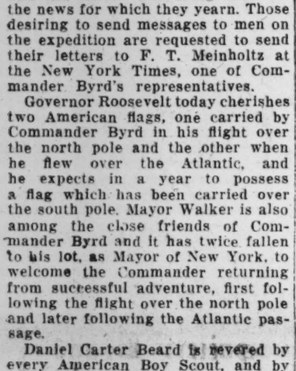

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Theatrical News of the World

"Talkies" Competition Producing Better Pictures, DeMille Finds

(Continued from Page 1)

because Mrs. Fiske's voice was not perfect when she started one of those marvelous speeches which have thrilled millions. You didn't pay to hear a perfect elocutionist when you went to a Fiske play. You paid to be thrilled by a marvelous demonstration of charm through personality.

This matter of charm through personality is the reason why but comparatively few of our movie-trained actors will be forced out through the coming of the "talkies." Except in those cases where players have grown lazy and allowed their voices and their diction to deteriorate, most of our screen players are doing splendidly in talking pictures. For years they have been pleasing the public with their personalities without vocalization. The coming of the voice has meant to most of them just another medium by which they can catch and hold public approval.

In the field of direction I think those of the profession who have had both stage and screen experience will respond more easily to the changes. There is an interesting blending of the two techniques. For instance, the stage director never needs to consider the question of dialogue out of doors. To the "talkie" director that is one of the advantages of this new medium. In my own new picture, "Dynamite," I have an exciting interchange of dramatic conversation between my two women principals while they are engaged in a strenuous athletic contest. This would have been impossible in the silent drama, also on the stage.

To me, the sound film opens up many new pathways. It makes possible the use of stories which previously were not suitable for either stage or screen. An example of this is "The Five O'Clock Girl" which James Gleason wrote for Marion Davies. The center of the plot is the calling of a girl by a boy every day at five o'clock. They do not know each other. Their courtship is brought to the peak by 'phone—before they ever meet. This situation would have been impossible to silent films, because we could not give enough space to titles to carry enough of the dialogue. It would have been impractical for the stage, because you could hear only one side of the conversation. It is wonderful in talkies—for you can hear both sides of the conversation—and see both persons!

It need not be considered by any one that the legitimate stage actor, simply because his voice has been trained, will supplant the player who has had picture training only. The stage actor has a great advantage in "talkies"—but also a great disadvantage. On the stage he has had acts of from 30 to 50 minutes in which to get over an idea. On the screen the "talkie" scenes run from 3 to 10 minutes—and the maximum of expression must be put over in that time. Condensation is part and parcel of the "talkies"—and the legitimate stage actor who cannot learn this fundamental of screen technique is doomed to failure. In other words, stage actors haven't a ready-made conquest spread out before them.

It is too early to foresee what the future standing of talking pictures will be. Optimists say they will supersede the silent drama. Others, on the pessimistic side, say that they will drop out of drama and be used only in news reels and for educational purposes.

Personally, I think their future lies between these two extremes. I think we shall have a high percentage of all-talking pictures, made from stories which attract because of the power of dialogue rather than that of physical action. But, on the other hand, we will always have a majority of silent pictures, which either will have no talking sequences or just a few speaking sequences used as a form of dramatic close-up. The art of pantomime has been developed to such a degree that we will never lose such things as the marvelous scene of Charles Chaplin at the Christmas dinner of "The Gold Rush."

Sound effects, the shriek of passing trains, the thunder of an avalanche, the menacing drums of Indians at a distant war dance—these will be among the great achievements of the talking film. Sound effects plus great music properly scored by great symphony orchestras will bring to small town audiences a new feeling of how emotionally great a motion picture can be.

In my picture, "The King of Kings," one scene was improved 200 per cent by sound effects. That is where Judas received the 30 pieces of silver. Dropped, one by one, on a table—they are a great instance of what sound can do to emphasize a dramatic situation.

We are opening a great new era of the motion picture. No one can tell its future. Certainly I never dreamed in December, 1913, that motion pictures would have attained their present height within 16 years. Therefore I don't venture even to guess what the "talkies" will become. I only know that they are a great new force—and that they will make motion pictures better because they are stirring all creative mentality to new action and to new effort. High and hard competition such as we are now enjoying is the best possible incentive to extraordinary creative work.

The Grasmere Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRASMERE, Westmoreland—"A Will and a Way," this year's Grasmere play, opens in the schoolhouse at Langthwaite, where we see Mary Walker, the young schoolmistress, and the children. After school is over, Mary's father and aunt return and we learn that a distant relative, Mrs. Mouncey, has left her savings, "twelve hundred pound," to Mary on condition that she will "wed wi' yan o' my husband nevvys—eyder Jonathan or Ben Jackson—i' six month time." Otherwise the money is to go to Langthwaite Parish Council.

In the next act we are introduced to Ben and Jonathan Jackson. Ben is no worker, and determines to secure the money if possible. Jonathan we see always hard at work, and unwilling to be pushed into a match. Ben receives no encouragement from Mary. Jonathan and Mary sign a paper making over the money to the Langthwaite Parish Council, to be rid of the matter. After the paper has been duly signed, Jonathan decides that he has wanted to wed Mary all the time.

When they announce this to the assembled family, there is great surprise, followed by delight when one of the party declares they will get the money after all, for as the terms of the will were that a wedding must be arranged within six months, and the six months would not be up till the following day, the signing of the paper would make no difference.

In the schoolroom scene there are some fifteen children, some quite small, who go through their lessons with gusto.

At the beginning of the last act, the members of the Langthwaite Parish Council hold a meeting in the schoolroom to decide what they will do with "Mrs. Mouncey brass," which after all never comes to them. One would have a new fire engine, another a library, another a motor-car to run from the station to Langthwaite. At last they decide to devote the first year's income to a memorial to Mrs. Mouncey—a clock in the church tower.

It is one of the attractions of the Grasmere Play that the actors in it are practically always the same, but when one or two new ones are introduced, as this year, they seem to acquire at once the simple, unsophisticated and homely atmosphere of the play.

"Hearts in Dixie"

By RALPH FLINT

New York

OUTSTANDING as a motion picture novelty is Fox's "Hearts in Dixie," the first all-talking feature film to be done entirely by Negro players, and now installed at the Gaiety Theater for a run. A smoothly blended olio of bubbling song and dance and soft-toned speech, the picture tells of the ways of the Negroes down South in the reconstruction days. While the story by Walter Weams is slight, it serves to hold together the varied incidents and to supply some movingly acted incidents in the variegated family history of old Nappus. Brought to the realization that the ancient superstitious beliefs of his people are hopelessly antiquated and actively harmful, he finally sells all he has to send his little grandson North to be educated among the white folks.

Paul Sloane and A. H. Van Buren have, for the most part, managed to catch the players in naturalistic mood. The singing and dancing crops up here and there without any sense of being artfully contrived. Except for some early "studio" shots, the production has been kept in the open, and in the group scenes, particularly during the dancing carnival and the wedding episode, the action runs fast and free. Then there are moments when the cameras and microphones apparently wander about without let or hindrance, as during Gummy's attempted escape from manual labor and a vastly determined wife.

Gummy is the hit of the piece. In the expert hands of Stepin Fetchit, he is the legendary no-account lazybones to a T.

The two children, Eugene Jackson and Dorothy Morrison, give remarkable performances as little Chiquapin and his best girl. Clarence Muse is effective as the self-sacrificing Nappus, and the final scene, with little Chiquapin on the departing river boat and the impoverished Pappy Nappus waving him God-speed, is memorable.

"The Wolf Song"

"The Wolf Song," a Paramount sound picture with Lupe Velez and Gary Cooper, presented at the Embassy Theater, is a picturesque concoction of theme songs and stock situations woven about a romance between a rangy mountaineer of the Southwest and a Taos belle back in the '50's. Victor Fleming is director. The leading players, beyond the unusual task of singing plaintive melodies, offer their romantic wares in regulation style. Louis Wolheim, Constantine Romanoff, and Michael Vavitch are also in the cast. Some superb mountain scenery contributes to the interest of the film. "Yo Te Amo," the theme song, is bound to be heard for some time to come.

Douglas MacLean

Douglas MacLean's first try at talking pictures was at the Paramount Theater in "The Carnation Kid," a Paramount-Christie release. As a traveling salesman caught up into a hornets' nest of strange circumstance by being taken for a notorious bandit, Mr. MacLean's lines are cast in familiar situations. But the Alfred A. Cohn story does not come too easily to the screen through the agency of the spoken word, so much of the humorous flavor of the tale escapes. E. Mason Hopper has directed the film, and Frances Lee, William B. Davidson, Lorraine Eddy, Charles Hill Mailes, and Francis McDonald are in the cast.

Highland Games on a London Stage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—For three weeks the London Coliseum has been presenting a Highland gathering on the stage. The performers were actual champions of Scotland who compete in different parts of their country during the autumn months, and the performance was carried out as it is witnessed yearly in the open air by King George and Queen Mary at Braemar. The large stage of the Coliseum gives the necessary sense of space and the distant hills painted on the drop scene adds a vista that carries the eye back many miles. The boards are covered with a thick carpet of artificial grass. The first event is a march of pipers led by the lady champion piper of Scotland; the drummer, Donald Turrant, holds the world's championship medal.

Then Bobbie Cuthbertson of Glasgow, winner of every championship for years, together with other of Scotland's best dancers, performs sword dances, reels and strathspeys accompanied by the bagpipes and giving out the sharp peculiar cries characteristic of these dances.

In "tossing of the caber," several young giants in turn support in an upright position against their shoulder heavy fir poles. Staggering toward the audience one after the other, their purpose is to throw the caber as far as possible, making the pole turn over after pitching on the stage. Other performers are the champion all-round jumper of Scotland and the champion pole vaulter.

Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Fred Stone.

"Beau Geste" as a Play

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT His Majesty's Theater, "Beau Geste," romantic drama in three acts, adapted from the novel by P. C. Wren, by Basil Dean and Charlton Mann.

"Beau Geste" as a play will interest many people: ordinary playgoers, seeking entertainment and thrill, who will get both; students of the drama, who will learn some valuable, if mainly negative, lessons; the many thousand readers of P. C. Wren's popular novel, and the many more who have seen the screen version.

That the play is the least interesting and effective of these different forms of telling the tale does not mean that the play is uninteresting. The story is too good for that to be so. Technically, the adapters have done their work well, the scenes being well chosen and admirably carried out in a somewhat lengthy but telling series of pictures, in all of which the hand of the producer, Basil Dean, is clearly shown. The atmosphere is well achieved, and one feels that a curtain has been lifted, giving a genuine glimpse of life in a curious half-world of which we had heard something but knew nothing.

Whether this glimpse is really true to fact must be left to those who know the facts, but it is certainly true to fancy. It stands square upon its own artistic feet and convinces, though there is not sufficient artistic reticence or selection, and the atmosphere is overdone. There are long marches of the Foreign Legion across the stage, back-clothed with pictures of the desert, fronted by a transparent gauze, and attempts to convey by means of lighting the oppressive heat and stupefying haze of the Sahara. Also, the end, which might have been so good, is too long drawn out and turns to anticlimax.

Yet "Beau Geste" is excellent entertainment. The adaptors have succeeded in revealing a consistent, if at times too insistent, picture of the general life of the Legionnaire. They have also, with the help of a fine cast, given some first rate details of that life and successfully transferred to the stage much of that admirable characterization which was such a strong feature of the novel.

In this cast, where the teamwork throughout is admirable, full advantage of special opportunities are taken by Laurence Olivier, Robin Irvine and Jack Hawkins, as the three attractive brothers Geste. This is also done amongst the Legionnaires by Edmond Willard, as Adjutant Lejaune, the tyrannical but capable 'serjeant-major.' Frank Cochrane, as the unfortunate and pathetic La Cigale; Dennis Wyndham and Jerry Verno, as the two entertaining Americans; and Tony de Lungo, A Ward, Hugh Casson and Robert Gilbert as members of the Foreign Legion.

The women's parts are mainly in the hands of Joan Henley, Marie Löhr and Madeleine Carroll who all do what little they have to do extremely well.

As Donald Crisp Sees Future Films

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tahiti, S. I.

THE company sent by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to Tahiti to make a new South Seas picture was nearing its destination when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor succeeded in obtaining an interview with Donald Crisp, who for more than 20 years has been intimately associated with the film industry as actor, director, manager and promoter. Since he first became associated with motion pictures in 1907, Mr. Crisp has observed at close range the development of cinema art and technique from crudity and awkwardness to a high degree of artistic excellence and proficiency.

"The amazingly rapid progress of the film art and industry," said Mr. Crisp, as he stood on the boat deck of the R. M. S. Maunganui with the rugged mass of the island of Tahiti looming up ahead, "lead me to be hopeful. Progress henceforth should be even more rapid than in the past. In the old days, it was difficult to make technical improvements because the necessary funds were not forthcoming. Today, no sum seems too large for the film companies to invest in research. All maintain large and expensive laboratories where epoch-making experiments are continually being carried on. One company alone pays $8000 every week in salaries to technical experts engaged in research.

"These experiments are yielding important results. Many new processes need only slight development to be made commercially practicable and profitable. One must remember that a new process may require not only new apparatus for recording, but new equipment for exhibiting. The exhibitors can hardly be expected to scrap all their old equipment, when it is still good. The problem of the inventor is, therefore, not only to devise new processes, but to invent methods of recording and projection which can be adapted, in some measure, to existing methods.

"Twelve Thousand" Acted in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Gate Theater Studio, "Twelve Thousand," by Bruno Frank, translated from the German by William A. Drake. Producer, Peter Godfrey.

"Twelve Thousand," in a quiet, unpretentious way, shows skill, truthfulness, and sincerity, and possesses, besides, the valuable dramatic quality of cumulative effect. Its last act, after a rather slow beginning, is the strongest of the three. The author, equipped with sound knowledge of his period, a comprehensive vision, and a faculty for detecting and emphasizing essentials, has evoked a vivid picture of European mentality in the eighteenth century, both English and German, and shows, from a new angle, England's struggle with her recalcitrant colonies.

The play is not pronouncedly anti-English, but is a temperately written dramatic essay, upon the inevitable growth at that time of world forces, all making for the building up of great nations, as against such meaningless and reactionary groups of small princedoms as were the German states of the close of the eighteenth century.

The actors—and Miss Frances Clare—who interpreted this clever play accomplished with fair success the task of giving point and polish to their lines. Mr. Harold Young, as the secretary, was quietly sincere. The Prussian colonel was vividly played by Mr. Ronald Simpson, who has had experience, under Sir Nigel Playfair, in costume-comedy of this period.

Stage and Film Notes

Ibsen's "The Lady From the Sea" is to be presented by the Actors Theater in New York on March 14.

Margaret Wycherly is to appear with the Washington Square Players in Brooklyn on March 18 in "The Ship," a drama by St. John Ervine.

"Ten Nights in a Barroom" is to be revived at the Pasadena Community Playhouse.

"Royal Remembrances," British Film Pageant

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Royal Remembrances," recently specially shown in London, will surely interest the whole English-speaking world. Its opening section contains the first film publicly exhibited in London, showing Professor Trewey's clever impersonations, aided by a curious hat which he folded into many characterizing shapes. Next came scenes in London streets before the introduction of motors and one-way traffic, also some amusing scenes in Battersea Park when bicycling first became fashionable.

Other scenes were of Henley Regatta, the Paris Exhibition of 1900, changing the guard at St. James's Palace, and the popular victory of King Edward, then Prince of Wales, with his horse Persimmon in the Derby of 1896.

The pictures which provided patriotic and historic thrill were those showing Queen Victoria in the Diamond Jubilee Procession; also Her Majesty's arrival at Dublin for her state visit in 1900. There are also scenes showing King Edward VII, in which that kindly monarch indicates his interest in the new camera invention which he is graciously patronizing. Later comes the remarkable procession of Kings paying their final respects to the Royal Peacemaker. Nearly a dozen Kings are seen together, including King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Kaiser.

Then follow magnificent pictures of King George and Queen Mary receiving homage as Emperor and Empress of India at the great Delhi Durbar; after this domestic and romantic pictures of the weddings of Princess Mary and the Duke of York to Viscount Lascelles and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. The royal pictures culminate in stirring scenes in the life of the Prince of Wales, from that where, as a boy, he is presented to the Welsh people at Carnarvon Castle as their Prince, to scenes taken on his world tours.

Other pictures concern the South African War, and the audience have the opportunity of seeing some historic figures of the past, including Lord Kitchener and Joseph Chamberlain. It was interesting to watch the gradually growing excitement of the audience at this film, which is not only remarkable as an historical record, but also because it shows the growth of the art of the cinema from the beginning. C. F. A.

"Meet the Prince," New Milne Play

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

AT THE Lyceum Theater, Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis in "Meet the Prince," a comedy by A. A. Milne; settings by Jo Mielziner. The cast:

Simon Battersby ..... Moffat Johnston
Angela ..... Cecile Dixon
Jennifer ..... Mary Ellis
Emily ..... Lillian Brennard Tonge
Capt. Robert Holt ..... Eric Blore
Ethel Holt ..... Esther Mitchell
Mrs. Faithfull ..... Alice Belmore Cliffe
Imogene ..... Eunice Stoddard
Dr. Ainslie ..... J. M. Kerrigan
Prince Michael ..... Basil Sydney
James Oliver ..... Donald Blackwell

A. A. Milne's name as the author is a pretty safe guarantee that the play not only will be wholesome, but that it will be charming. In these days of theater turmoil it is an experience of rare and genuine comfort to enter a playhouse believing that the playwright of the evening is one who could not be induced to write an offensive play. "Meet the Prince" offers a thoroughly entertaining and amusing evening in the theater.

The middle class English family of Simon Battersby is agog over the proposed visit to their home of "Prince" Michael of "one of the buffer states." and during the excitement a sort of ingratiating and impertinent "Rudolf Rassyndel" enters. We like him from the start and enjoy him none the less when we learn that his small "buffer state," its geographical outline and its politics, along with his title, are pure invention. We are the more pleased when it unfolds that the former General Bulger, whose widow is a visitor at the home of Battersby (played by Mary Ellis), along with the entire story that goes with him, is also invention.

This imaginative and attractive couple who enlist our chief interest have separated some three years before owing to the romantic resourcefulness of each, and it is the playwright's problem and our curiosity how he shall bring them together again in time for the final curtain.

During the course of the three acts of this gossamer material, Mr. Milne keeps his farcical material spinning to our satisfaction and the audience is laughing most of the time. In addition to the graceful playing of Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis, who, as co-stars, are steadily winning their way into the hearts of the theatergoers, good workmanlike performances are given by Moffat Johnston, Cecile Dixon, Eric Blore, Alice Belmore Cliffe and J. M. Kerrigan. F. L. S.

Three New German Plays

Berlin

THREE new German plays, "Katharina Knie" by Carl Zuckmayer; "A Very Nice Gentleman" by Walter Hasenclever, and "The Mountain Railway" by Oedeon Horvath, reveal three young dramatists in the various manners of the contemporary German drama.

Carl Zuckmayer, a young man from the Rhine provinces, is all for going back to the folk drama of the jolly life of the people on the river Rhine. His new play has not left this neighborhood.

This time, instead of showing us the rural folks, he ushers us behind the scenes of a circus, which moves from village to village in the Rhine provinces. Old father Knie, played by Albert Bassermann, is a tight-rope walker of the old school, a widower, and the doting father of the young and wild Katharina. The circus is doing badly. What more natural, then, than that Katharina should leave the circus to enter, as servant, the comfortable home of a prosperous farmer who wishes to marry her.

Her father had hoped that Katharina would carry on the noble tradition of the Circus Knie when he had retired. After her departure he breaks down, and sinks into a King Lear-like trance of brooding over his loss. Katharina does come back, but only to announce her approaching marriage. However, before she can deliver the message old Father Knie has passed away. Then the tradition of the Circus Knie calls, and Katharina returns to lead the now-scattering circus folk back, back to happiness, prosperity, and joy.

Walter Hasenclever's "A Very Nice Gentleman" presented at the Schiller Theater, does no more than play with a light theme from modern life. It has no proper plot and form. It brings on to the stage certain now-familiar characters from quick-moving comedies. There is the fantastically rich business man, who has no time to live, love or to look after his family. There is the cynical young son, the bored daughter, the cunning but amusing marriage swindler. It plays through with speed, and with many a smart, witty line caught on the wing of a turned incident.

"The Mountain Railway" is played at the People's Theater, with revolving stage, thunder and lightning, and all the complicated apparatus of a naturalistic play. Oedeon Horvath, the author, is a Hungarian who has chosen German as his literary speech. This play is serious, didactic, socialistic in tendency.

The action takes place in the Bavarian Alps, where a mountain railway is being built. Stormy weather threatens to stop the work for some time. The chief engineer, a fanatic, depicted as representing the exploiting idea, demands that the work shall be carried on at all costs. The workers refuse in a tense scene. It is nature herself which hangs over the whole conflict between man and man.

E. E. Clive has acquired two Edgar Wallace plays for the Copley Theater in Boston, "The Ringer" and "The Man Who Changed His Name."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

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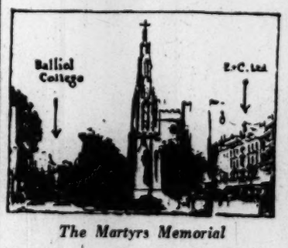

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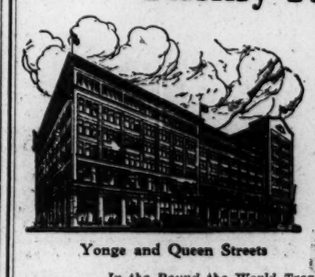
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TORONTO

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Aberdeen's Prosperous Club for Business Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Aberdeen, Scot.

THE women of Aberdeen seem to have been particularly successful in their achievements in 1928, and it was with interest that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently visited the commodious new quarters of the Aberdeen Business Women's Club. This club is unique in Great Britain, outside of London, and deserves the admiration it has aroused in other Scottish cities. Its example may well be followed by Aberdeen's neighbors, as the need is great. Miss Bettina Clark, the warden of the club, welcomed all inquiries, and Miss B. Walker, who was its founder, was enthusiastic over its possibilities.

It was felt, Miss Clark said, that Aberdeen had many young business women who needed a social center and residential club, but the difficulty was how to get it financed. Help has flowed in from all sorts of quarters, but the chief support came from the Y. W. C. A., which generously supplied the initial sum of £2000 at a small rate of interest. Two beautiful old houses in one of the best squares in the city were purchased, and on these there is a bond of another £2000. Over 700 business women have joined, which gives the club £350 in subscriptions alone. The letting of their beautiful dance hall also is a source of income, and altogether the finances of the club are in a most satisfactory position. The residents have charming rooms, and pay for room and full board only £1 a week for a north room, and 22s. a week for a south room—which seems unbelievably cheap in these days. Everything, however, seems to work out profitably in such a large family—the restaurant is charming, the food appetizing, but all help the venture to pay its way. The girls, Miss Clark said, were keen on having the club free, and are constantly devising new ways and means to clear the debt—a splendid Aberdonian trait, as the visitors remarked.

"What is this?" the Monitor correspondent asked Miss Clark, pointing to what looked like a model of a Norwegian saeter.

"A present from one of our workmen," she replied. "At the time of our sale in the Music Hall we were touched and pleased to receive from every man who had been employed on the reconstruction a contribution made by himself. This beautifully made model, presented by a joiner, was won by a well-wisher who returned it to the club as a gift. This attitude of the workmen was typical of the interest and goodwill our venture aroused."

In 1928 Aberdeen also appointed her first policewoman, and during the year the Soroptomists appeared on the city's horizon. Aberdeen has also one of the best industrial women's clubs in the country—the St. Katherine's Club. In addition, the Cowdray Club caters for its professional women in the city and in the country the Women's Rural Institutes have had a wonderful year of prosperity. Altogether at the present moment the women of Aberdeen seem to be leading in the club movement in Scotland, and everything points to real growth and development in the Granite City.

Cabbage for Salads

Cabbage is especially valuable as the foundation for salads that will keep awhile. As vinegar is apt to deprive the vegetable of its crispness, lemon juice or lime juice used in the dressing helps greatly in keeping fresh for a longer time any salad in which cabbage appears. To make a very delicate salad, shave the tender, inner leaves of the head, pour boiling water over them and drain at once; cover with ice-cold water and chill an hour or more. The cabbage may then be drained and left to marinate at least an hour longer in salad dressing.

Another method is to sprinkle salt over the finely shredded cabbage and leave it to stand from one to two hours under a plate sustaining a weight of 7 or 8 pounds. Press in a clean cloth to remove moisture, dress with weak vinegar and pepper—no oil—and serve on lettuce. Red cabbage is especially good this way, but kept under a weight of from 1 to 2 pounds about 24 hours. Heat the weak vinegar, pour it hot over the salad, add dashes of paprika and leave for a week in a cool place. A little red coloring may be added to the vinegar, or half Tarragon vinegar may be used. Any salad dressing goes well with this, red French dressing or cooked salad dressing being especially good. The cabbage may be used alone or in combination with other vegetables or fruits that go well with it: pineapple, onion, celery, pimiento, green pepper, minced parsley and the like.

C. B. Clarke

The Little Town of Pacific Grove, Calif., Through Campaigns Directed by Women, Has Developed From Camp Grounds to a Full-Fledged City Under a Manager and Councilmen.

Women Support City Manager Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pacific Grove, Calif.

THE history of city manager government in this little city is an interesting one, because it was established almost entirely through the efforts of a group of public-spirited women.

Founded many years ago as a retreat and camp ground by a Methodist organization, Pacific Grove grew from a mere camp to a town. It is romantically located on the wooded southern tip of beautiful Monterey Peninsula, the bay its front yard, the Pacific thundering a mile or two back of it. It grew without plan either physically or governmentally. Finally a few years ago, a group of women came to feel that this grove by the sea was not living up to its possibilities. They organized a garden club which they delightfully named the "Neighbors." Their plan was to stimulate interest in gardens by the interchange of slips and seeds. This being initiated, their next concern was the improvement of some of the waste park spaces. A minor crisis was reached when they called on the city authorities for water to care for one spot they had planted. They met no co-operation. They carried on valiantly, financing their progress by flower and food sales, until parks took on a beauty commensurate with the natural setting of the little town.

Planning Without Finances

Other phases of civic life needed attention, but under the old form of government, the councilmen, all business men, were too occupied with their own affairs to give the time necessary for the successful carrying out of city business. A working budget had never been made, so the allotment of finances was always a problem.

Following the lead of larger places, Pacific Grove decided that it needed extensive paving. An orgy of paving began, regardless of popular wish. Some people were unable to pay the costs and lost their homes. Among these were several elderly women living in retirement on meager incomes.

Women Achieve a Charter

The "Neighbors" decided that their little city must be beautiful in thought and deed before it could be truly beautiful in appearance. They investigated the city manager form of government, approved it, and planned to work for its installation. They had had practical experience in politics when, as a garden club, they had entered the political lists to save for the citizens a pine-covered acreage which a certain faction wanted to turn into a public camp ground.

By a carefully planned campaign and with the help of a mere handful of men, this group of women pushed through, by a small majority, a city manager charter. A good council was elected who appointed a city manager of experience and broad background. From the first, he met with opposition. By many people, city manager government was condemned before it was tried, as unsuitable to a city of 4000.

A Successful Campaign

The opposition culminated in the recall election on Jan. 14 of this year against the four councilmen who really understand the significance of city manager government and who worked against merciless criticism to support the city manager. Again the "Neighbors" left their peaceful gardens and planned another political campaign to maintain what they had worked so hard to get. They established headquarters, assembled data on progress under the city manager, made house-to-house visits to explain the issues, refuted attacks, through dodgers which they distributed themselves, and held open meetings to which everyone including the opposition were invited.

Their unselfish and cleanly conducted campaign was successful. The four members of the council whom it was sought to recall were sustained. And now the "Neighbors" may go back to their little gardens and prepare them for the spring planting.

Bringing the Country to the Town

THE extension service of Montana State College through its clothing specialist, Edith J. Mott, is bringing the farm women of the State and the department stores of the cities closer together by means of a series of shopping tours. Montana is the first State in the Union to go into the plan in full force, although Massachusetts has had for some time a buymanship course for its farm women.

These shopping tours offer an excellent opportunity for merchants in small and large towns alike to come in close contact with prospective buyers and to break down prejudice which may exist against their stores on the part of farm women. It also instructs them in what can be expected in a specified department and the terms used in describing articles.

Before the tour is definitely arranged for, the clothing specialist or home demonstration agent or county agent interviews the store people and presents plans for the visit. No difficulty has been experienced in getting complete co-operation from store officials, the problem having been to determine which stores to include.

The tour is arranged so that the shoe department in one store is visited; the millinery in a second; yard goods in a third, etc. A representative of the store speaks to the women at each stop, explaining what the store has to offer and giving suggestions as to what to ask and look for when purchasing material. In this way the women inspect a representative department and each of the larger stores is represented in the itinerary.

All farm women in the county are invited to make the tour. Tours have already been conducted in Havre, Helena, Sidney and Glasgow, with more than 100 taking part. After the women have been assembled at a central place where they register, they are taken to the first store on the itinerary. The merchant leads the group from department to department and briefly tells what is to be found in each, and then seats the women in the department which carries the particular merchandise on which he is to talk as a specialist. The man who talks on shoes, for instance, speaks for all the shoe men in the city.

At the second store, the women are again taken through all departments and seated in a convenient place and the representative of the store talks on the subject which has been assigned to him. The visitors are in each case urged to ask questions, and often they make suggestions for improvements of various kinds.

Provision is usually made for lunch, as the tour takes most of the day. The Rotary Club, under certain conditions, entertains the women; in other cases the stores entertain them, or they may bring their own lunches.

After the tour, the visitors return to a central meeting place, where the experience is discussed. Often a stenographer makes the rounds and takes down the talks, sending them out later to the women.

Miss Mott, who is the originator of the plan, describes the purpose of the shopping tours as follows: To give farm women an opportunity to learn more about the buying facilities at their local shopping centers, and also to give merchants and business organizations a better understanding of the needs of the rural buying public.

Miss Mott says that in the four tours which have already been held, much good has been gained. In many places store owners have received valuable suggestions for improving their stock and service and resultant changes have increased buying efficiency and produced greater satisfaction on the part of the buyer. Farm women also have gained information regarding service and quality which is of real economic importance to them.

Tea Room Luncheon for 25

V

Creamed Chicken with Rice
or
Cold Roast Lamb with Mint Jelly
Mashed Potatoes Parisienne
Lettuce and Beet Salad, French Dressing
White Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Spice Cup Cakes
Chocolate Milk

Creamed Chicken

CUT up all the meat from one 4-pound fowl that has been previously cooked and cooled. Add 2 pimientos, cut in small pieces, and a few cooked mushrooms, if they are at hand. Use the broth in which the chicken was cooked and make a good thickened gravy, and add the chicken, pimientos and mushrooms, seasoned with salt, white pepper, paprika and a little onion salt. Make this dish in a double boiler where it can remain until it is served on the cooked rice.

Boiled Rice

Place on top of the stove in a double boiler 2 quarts of water, and let it boil rapidly; then add 2 cupfuls of washed rice and let it boil for a while or until partly soft; then put it in the boiler and when soft remove it from the fire and pour all excess water off the rice and replace it in the boiler to dry out when it will be ready for the chicken.

Mashed Potatoes, Parisienne

To 12 cupfuls of mashed potatoes, add 1-3 of a cupful of cream, 2 teaspoonfuls of chopped peppers, 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice, 1 teaspoonful of powdered sugar, salt and white pepper to taste. Beat well and dot each serving with butter and paprika.

Cold Roast Lamb

Roast on the day before serving it a leg of lamb weighing about 6 pounds, so that it will be thoroughly cold for slicing when wanted.

Lettuce and Beet Salad

Lay on crisp lettuce leaves slices of cold cooked beets and top each individual serving with one slice of a hard-boiled egg. Pour French dressing over it all.

Spice Cup Cakes

One cupful of shortening, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 4 eggs, ½ of a cupful of sour milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda, ½ cupful of molasses, 1 1-8 quarts of flour, 1 cupful of raisins, 1 cupful of currants, 2 teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful of cloves, 1 teaspoonful of allspice. Mix according to general directions, adding molasses with milk. Bake in muffin pans in a moderate oven.

By Woodcarvers

In the decorative arts the modern style displays itself in woodcarver's furniture. This is unique in that it is unadorned by lacquer, veneer, or paint. It depends for its beauty upon the natural grain of the wood and the mode of carving the design. Undoubtedly, this is copied from that used in the early Colonial days or even the Gothic period, but its ruggedness and simplicity give it a definite appeal today.

A Woman With a Gilt-Edged Business

IF ONE wants to be happy and prosperous, one should raise chickens! At least this is what Mrs. G. W. Robinson of Bowling Green, Mo., thinks, and she ought to know, after 20 years of successful poultry raising. Over a period of several years she has taken blue ribbons, both for single specimens and for pens, at every show at which she has exhibited, both national and local.

Her specialty is light Brahmas. Her stock is nationally known, as she has shipped stock and eggs to every state in the Union, besides into Canada, Mexico and Central America. What she can do, she says, any woman can do if she is willing to work hard and study her business.

The Beauty of Brahmas

When asked why she had selected the Brahmas as her choice, she immediately became enthusiastic.

"They were my first love and they are my last as well!" she said. Stooping down she lifted into her arms one big beauty. "Just notice how snowy white the feathers are; there is not a dark or yellow spot on them, and there is just enough black on tail and neck ruffle for contrast. Look at those tail feathers, aren't they a work of art? No artist with palette and brush could produce such beautiful effects."

Sure enough, this was true! Each tail feather, jet black, was edged around with the most delicate tracery of white, and on the cocks were gorgeous black collars, hung with long, slender, white feathers that looked like strings of pearls. Mrs. Robinson's enthusiasm was contagious.

"You ought to see them in the springtime out on the green grass. You can't imagine how beautiful they look! Just now I sold a pen of six to a city woman who expects to raise them on her city lot. They will be a real decoration to her back yard. I love to get women started in the poultry business because I know how much it will mean to them."

As Mrs. Robinson talked, she walked around among the flock, drawing attention to this strong point or that defect, showing by her conversation that there was intelligent understanding of the breeding business back of her delight in the beauty of the specimens.

A Suitable Vocation for Women

The poultry business is especially fitted for women, she thinks. They can stay at home and attend to their duties as housekeepers and mothers and still have this added source of interest and income. A small back yard will do to begin with and will furnish all the eggs for the family, besides some to sell. It takes women out of doors and out of themselves.

If they start with a good pure breed, which is strongly advisable, even from the beginning they can take some exhibits to the local shows. This is a valuable business training for women. Besides, they come into contact with other poultry fans, absorb enthusiasm, learn more about the different breeds and how to raise them, and finally go home from their holiday with a refreshed and enlarged outlook on life, perhaps even, with a blue ribbon or a silver cup.

Mrs. Robinson not only makes a good yearly income from her flock of 250 "gilt-edged" Brahmas, but she keeps house for her husband and attends to the many duties that fill the busy day of a farmer's wife. She has never since her marriage had to call on her husband for money. He runs the farm and buys or builds whatever he needs or wants. She runs the house and chickens and delikewise.

"How did you happen to go into the poultry business in the first place?" was asked.

A Dowry

"I really began before I was married," she said, smiling at the happy memories that the question evidently aroused. "When I knew that I was going to marry a farmer, I bought a setting of pure-bred light Brahmas and raised them and took the little family with me to my new home, as my dowry. From the beginning they began to pay me. Soon I began showing them at the local exhibits. Each year as I have studied the subject of breeding and learned more about poultry raising my business has grown and become more and more successful and it is now very profitable."

"You enjoy meeting people in your business, don't you?"

"Oh, yes, indeed, I do! It is one of the very happy things about it—the pleasant people I meet. You see I take exhibits to the big shows twice a year, besides many smaller ones near home. These trips are my holidays. But oh, after being amid the noise and confusion of the big cities for a few days, I am glad to get home again to the quiet and peace of the wide-stretching fields, the fresh pure air, the big trees and the simple loveliness of the country."

Handy Hints

The new American china ware emphasizes the beauty of a plain glazed surface and employs economy of design. Visible signs that the china is designed by those familiar with the ever changing scene of life as it is lived today show most of all in the vivid color of the patterns. A dinner set of Leigh ware, for instance, shows four leaf sprays in light green on a cream background. The stems parallel each other on the bottom of the plates and the sides of the cups. Around the edges of the cups and plates is a band of silver matching the handles of the cups, which are squarely modernistic.

* * *

An unusual note in a home may be supplied by floor cushions. These cushions are similar to ones used by the Moors for centuries, and the leather used is also the same. In quality and color it is not so beautiful as that used to bind books, but it is durable enough for hard usage and bright enough for the most modern home. The Moorish strain is evidenced in the angular designs which are also of a startling brightness. This is no detriment in floor cushions, however, because the clear blues, reds, yellows and browns only dull enough in time to become interestingly antique-looking.

* * *

If a silk dress needs pressing but is not soiled enough to be washed, restore the vitality to the silk and take out the wrinkles by steaming. Hang the dress over the bathtub if possible. Close the windows and doors and then fill the tub with hot water. Since the silk is elastic, it will soon lose its creases under this steaming.

Women's Organizations

LAST week in this column we gave the first of a series of club programs on the subject of international relations through the study of the drama of various countries developed by the members of the Indiana County (Pennsylvania) Congress of Women's Clubs under the direction of Mrs. Sarah R. Christy. Today the same topic is shown as developed by these women through the study of the drama of various countries.

Other programs dealt with arbitration treaties and a study of the League of Nations, the World Court and the International Labor Office.

Although for England alone has a complete program been developed, while for the other countries merely suggestions as to dramatics, their plays and appropriate music have been made, yet a method of development similar to those of the English program may be used in connection with any of the other countries.

ENGLAND

Songs—The Lass With the Delicate Air ..... Dr. Arne
Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes, Author Unknown
Life of Shakespeare
Characteristics of Shakespeare as a Dramatist
Overture from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Brief Synopsis of "A Midsummer Night's Dream"
Reading or Dramatization of Act III of "A Midsummer Night's Dream"
Violin—Henry VIII Dances, Edward German
A study of the work of a contemporary English dramatist may be substituted for that of Shakespeare. By James Barrie—The Little Minister, What Every Woman Knows and Quality Street. By Bernard Shaw—Candida. By John Galsworthy—Justice, The Mob.

IRELAND

The Hour Glass (one-act play), William Butler Yeats
Cathleen Ni Houlihan, William Butler Yeats
In the Shadows of the Glen (one act), John M. Synge
The Playboy of the Western World, John M. Synge
The Spreading of the News (one act), Lady Gregory
The Workhouse Ward (one act), Lady Gregory
The musical part of the program may consist of Irish folk songs.

BELGIUM AND FRANCE

The Intruder (one act), Maurice Maeterlinck, dramatist
The Blue Bird Maurice Maeterlinck, dramatist
The Imaginary Invalid ..... Molière
Cyrano de Bergerac .... Edmond Rostand
Suggestions for the musical program:
Songs—Marseillaise
Flower Song from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Violin—Ave Maria ..... Gounod-Bach
Piano—Valse Romantique ..... Debussy

NORWAY

Henrik Ibsen—A Doll's House, Hedda Gabler, Peer Gynt
Suggestions for the musical program:
Piano—Rustle of Spring ..... Sinding
Songs—She Is So White ..... Grieg
The First Primrose ..... Grieg
Violin—Romance, Op. 30 ..... Sinding
Selections from the "Peer Gynt Suite" ..... Grieg

GERMANY

Faust ..... Goethe
William Tell ..... Schiller
Heimat (Madga) ... Hermann Sudermann
Suggestions for the musical program:
Songs—The Erl King ..... Schubert
Love Song ..... Brahms
Violin—Traumerei ..... Schumann
Piano—Songs Without Words, Mendelssohn
March from "Tannhäuser" .... Wagner

RUSSIA

The Inspector ..... Nikolai Gogol
Boris Godunoff ..... Alexander Pushkin
The Boor (one act) ..... Anton Tchekoff
Suggestions for the musical program:
Songs—Russian National Hymn .... Lvoff
The Red Sarafan ..... Folk Song
Volga Sailor's Song ..... Folk Song
Violin—Song Without Words, Tchaikovsky
Piano—Melody ..... Rachmaninoff

ITALY

The First Brutus ..... Vittorio Alfieri
The Rights of the Soul (one act), Giuseppe Giacosa
Suggestions for the musical program:
Songs—Santa Lucia ..... Cottrau
Funiculi-Funicula ..... Denza
Garibaldi Hymn ..... National Hymn
Piano—March from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Violin—Wilhelm Tell ..... Rossini

UNITED STATES

Miss Lulu Bett ..... Zona Gale
Trifles (one act) ..... Susan Glaspell
The Verge ..... Susan Glaspell
The Show-Off ..... George Kelly
The Scarecrow ..... Percy MacKaye
The Great Divide ..... William Vaughn Moody
Beyond the Horizon ..... Eugene O'Neill
Ile (one act) ..... Eugene O'Neill
Suggestions for the musical program:
Songs—any of the Negro spirituals
The Land of the Sky Blue Water, Cadman
Piano—Barcarolle ..... MacDowell
To a Water Lily ..... MacDowell
Violin—Sonata, Op. 20 ..... Arthur Foote
Largo from the New World Symphony, Dvorak (Bohemian Composer)

PARTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Contemporary Plays—Houghton Mifflin Co.
Fifty Contemporary One-Act Plays—Ed. by Shay & Loring, Stewart & Kidd Co.
Music Club Programs From All Nations, by Arthur Elson—Oliver Ditson Co.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

A Market Managed by Farm Women

Enid, Okla.

FARM women of Garfield County, Oklahoma, last year disposed of more than $18,000 worth of food products through their central market, according to Mrs. Mary B. Ruff, home demonstration agent. They sell produce raised on the farm and baked and cooked in the kitchen, offering it at retail prices to city women who come to the market to buy.

They bring their produce to the empty room behind the headquarters of the county agents and home demonstration agents. Saturday is the most active day of business, although special sales are held just before holidays.

About three years ago it was suggested at one of the meetings of the Farm Home Women's Clubs that rural women had plenty of surplus farm produce to sell and city women wanted to buy it. The suggestion was made that a central market be opened, where each farm woman should have a booth or stall of her own and stand strictly behind her own product.

Local Merchants Co-operative

Retail merchants were canvassed and except for a few smaller ones doing business in outlying districts, they approved the plan. They contended that if the farm women sold produce to city women they would have money and probably would spend it in the city before they went back to the farm. One of the largest grocers in the city even furnishes sacks free of charge and loans the women a set of scales.

Rolls, bread, eggs, butter, cream and cottage cheese were the products sold at the first day's market, about three years ago. The total receipts for the day were $53.43. Within five or six weeks business had grown to such an extent that a partition had to be torn out to make more room. The women pooled their money and bought wooden horses, borrowed planks from the Chamber of Commerce and built their first counters. Muslin and oilcloth, purchased at wholesale prices from an Enid merchant, improved the appearance of the counters.

Some months later a third room was added and big wooden counters were acquired at a cost of $200. The faith of these farm women in their project was so great that they advanced out of their own pockets the money for these counters, and are now being gradually paid back out of the market's treasury.

The System

Five women, elected at large from those who sell their produce, constitute the board of directors. They serve without pay, electing a manager who gets $3 a Saturday for her services.

Early each Saturday morning the manager calls a leading grocer and gets his retail prices. These are listed on a blackboard. The prices listed one Saturday not long ago were: "Butter, 50 cts.; hens, 25 cts.; springs, 28 cts.; eggs, 26 cts.; potatoes, 45 cts.; apples, 4 cts."

Each woman pays a $5 entry fee and a rental of 50 cents a week for a booth. This constitutes the market's fund, and out of it is paid the manager's salary. The women who advanced the money for the purchase of the counters are repaid from the fund.

Altogether, about 40 farm women sell produce through the market, and Mrs. Ruff estimates that as many as 250 different Enid women have made purchases there.

Specialties

In addition to the regular list of staples, the prices for which are listed and are standardized, many specialties are sold. Among them are cakes, rolls, bread, sweet milk and buttermilk, cream, sausage and fresh meat, fresh vegetables in the spring, canned fruit and vegetables, meat loaf, potato salad, pies, pickles and even ice cream.

Mrs. H. C. Osick makes a specialty of her cakes. She has seven different kinds which she bakes by special recipes. They are sold for $1 each, her receipts averaging from $20 to $22 a Saturday, and sometimes reaching as high as $38. She joined the market the third week after it opened and has been at her booth every Saturday since. She finds that the city women like to buy their produce from the same booth week after week.

"The women who come here to purchase know that we stand behind our products," she says. "They know that if anything is wrong with any purchase it will be replaced by the woman who sold it. We could not afford to do anything but stand squarely behind everything we sell."

Homemade bread that sells at the rate of two loaves for 25 cents finds a ready sale at the booth of Mrs. C. Darling. She also sells from 38 to 40 pounds of butter every week. She never has to take a pound home after market and often does not have enough to supply the demand.

Creole meat loaf that sells at 40 cents a pound is what Mrs. E. H. Crabbs has found the most profitable. She sells 12 pounds of it every week.

Frozen Desserts

SOME form of frozen dessert is undoubtedly the choice of the overwhelming majority of men, women and children in the United States today. Such a dish is equally appropriate for lunch or dinner, whether the meal is simple or elaborate, and is considered the best one can offer as refreshment at any social gathering.

And yet, such desserts are not costly, either in money or time. Indeed, water ices and sherbets are really cheap when prepared at home; they are easily made, especially in the electric refrigerator, and they have the advantage of being better if they are prepared some time before the meal and allowed to "ripen" before serving. The probable reason such ices are not more often served is that the average homemaker does not understand their preparation.

An Easy Process

With an electric refrigerator, freezing is merely a matter of putting the mixture into the freezing tray and stirring it in about half an hour, or not, according to its kind. Ice creams, water-ices and milk-ices all require stirring, while parfaits and mousses do not. Recipes and complete directions come with every electric refrigerator.

Lacking electric refrigeration, a good ice cream freezer is essential. It costs only a few dollars, but for years it may be made the source of considerable pleasure and economies. A two-quart freezer that may be packed and turned in the sink holds enough for the average household and will be used much more often because it is easier to handle than one holding a gallon or more of ice cream. For ease in freezing, have the pail securely fastened to a support from which it may be freed when the dessert is done.

Proportions of Ice and Salt

Break the ice by putting a chunk into a stout canvas bag and pounding it a few times with a hammer or mallet. Turn the crushed ice out into a pan and measure it into the dish pan. To this add the proper amount of coarse freezing salt—kitchen salt will not do the work—and stir well before packing the mixture around the freezer can. The proportions of ice and salt to use are very important. For frappés—water ices frozen to a mush—use 2 measures of ice to 1 measure of salt; for all other mixtures frozen with stirring, 3 parts of ice to 1 part of salt. Mixtures to be frozen without stirring require equal amounts of ice and salt. When the mixture is frozen it should be left to ripen about two hours—except water ices—packed with 4 parts of ice to 1 of salt. If it must stand longer, drain the water from the freezer pail and repack if necessary. Too much water standing in the freezer will soften or even liquefy the dessert.

Freezing With Stirring

To freeze with stirring, turn the ice cream mixture—as cold as possible—into the freezer can, adjust the dasher and top and fill the pail around the can with salt and ice mixed in the proper proportions. Turn the crank slowly at first, but always steadily, to secure a fine-grained, smooth cream; after five minutes turn more rapidly, until the crank turns hard, when the freezing is done.

As soon as the mixture is frozen, push away ice and salt from the top of the can and wipe carefully to avoid getting salt into the dessert. Remove the freezer cover, draw out the dasher and scrape quickly back into the can any mixture clinging to it. Lay paraffin paper over the top of the can, then put the cover on tight over it and insert a cork in the hole in the top. Drain off the water in the freezer pail and pack as directed for ripening. Cover with a piece of clean carpet and set in a cool place, but better yet for the small freezer is the nest of the fireless cooker lined with newspaper to keep it clean.

Freezing Without Stirring

To freeze without stirring, turn the mixture into a waterproof mold—or the freezer can without the dasher, and the top made tight with waxed paper and cork. Pack the mold in equal parts of ice and salt, being sure to drain off the water and repack if necessary if the mixture stands more than two and one-half hours. Frozen pudding requires two hours in this proportion of ice and salt; soufflés, mousses and frozen fruit, three hours; parfaits four hours; and frozen whipped cream from three to four hours. If the mixture is packed in the fireless cooker or a wooden pail, the time may be shortened from one-third to one-half and repacking is usually unnecessary.

Unmolding

To unmold, lift the freezer can from the ice and set it into a pan of cold water for a few moments. Wipe the can, remove the cover and paper, and the dessert may be slipped out as a cylinder, after which it may be sliced; or, it may be dished directly from the freezer can. In all cases, however, have the serving dishes ice-cold.

Apple-Cheese Sandwich

An apple and cheese sandwich that makes a lunch all by itself is made from three apples that are peeled, cored and cut in half-inch slices, rounds of bread, and grated cheese. Lay the slices of apple in a buttered pan in a hot oven until nearly tender. Sprinkle with sugar. Lay rounds of bread that have been dipped in melted butter and rolled in grated cheese in the buttered pan. Use one round as the bottom layer and one as the top in an apple sandwich. Sprinkle the apples with cayenne before covering them with the round of bread. Let the sandwich brown in an over or broiler. Serve hot.

Miss Jennie M. Palen, Certified Public Accountant on the Staff of Haskins & Sells, New York.

Women in Public Accountancy

JENNIE M. PALEN is one of the few women who have won successful entry into the field of public accountancy. As report reviewer for the firm of Haskins & Sells, one of the largest firms of certified public accountants in the country, she holds a position unique for a woman. The field of public accountancy is difficult of access and the work involves great responsibility.

"What are some of your duties?" the writer asked Miss Palen, when she interviewed her in her office in the heart of New York's financial section.

"People know amazingly little about the duties of the certified public accountant," she replied. "They seem to believe that the work consists entirely of adding up a column of figures to see if they are correct. As a matter of fact, the work of the certified public accountant consists not so much in the computation of figures as in their interpretation. As report reviewer it is necessary for me to examine the reports turned in by all the accountants in the firm and to pass on their form and presentation and on the correctness of the principles of accountancy involved. I also study the comments made by the staff accountants to find out whether I can indorse them in view of the interpretation which I myself would place upon their findings."

"Then a great deal of responsibility rests upon you in the final analysis, doesn't it?" was asked.

Many Correlated Subjects

"It certainly does," she replied, "for an error in a report might entail very serious financial consequences, both for the client and for the firm issuing the report. In view of this fact, it is absolutely necessary for any woman who wishes to enter the field of public accountancy not only to have a wide accounting training, but also to have adequate command over the means of expression, a precise vocabulary and the ability to make a nice distinction between the use of words which may be interchangeable in ordinary conversation but must be used with the greatest accuracy in accountancy."

"What other qualifications are necessary for the successful woman accountant?"

"The qualities needed to make a good accountant are analytical ability, sane and unbiased judgment, honesty and poise. Speed and accuracy in mathematical computations are taken for granted. With these there must be coupled a broad knowledge of accountancy, law, finance and general business practice."

"How would you advise a woman to go about obtaining the necessary training?"

"The woman who wishes to enter the field of accountancy, public or private, should take a three- or four-year course in accountancy at a university or special accountancy school. Among the courses correlated with accountancy are law, banking and finance; but a knowledge of these will generally be one of the objects aimed at in the university course. As preliminary training, college work is desirable, a high school course is essential before the state will grant its special certificate. Decidedly advantageous in the training of the public accountant is a year or two of bookkeeping practice, preferably with a small firm, where it is possible to become familiar with all phases of accounting procedure, such as the preparation of financial statements, the making out of tax returns and the maintenance of internal control.

A Conservative Profession

"But although a woman possesses the training and qualifications that would win a man ready entrance into the field of public accountancy, she will find positions with firms of public accountants difficult of access because of the conservatism of the profession. Two objections are alleged against the woman applicant. Firms of public accountants fear that women will not be acceptable to their clients, and also question whether women can stand the strain of irregular hours and meet emergency conditions in which they may be asked to leave town at a moment's notice and conduct an audit in some unfamiliar place.

In her field experience Miss Palen has not found it to be true that women are unacceptable to men clients. Still the fear lingers among public accounting firms that clients might possibly object to a woman's conducting audits.

Since the field of public accounting is therefore difficult of access for a woman, Miss Palen was asked what method of procedure she would recommend for the applicant who wishes to break in.

"At the present time," she replied, "it is almost impossible for a woman to obtain a position on the staff of a firm of public accountants, unless she is willing to work in some minor capacity while demonstrating her knowledge of accounts. The best way to break into the field is to apply for a position inside the office as bookkeeper or in the report department as a comparer and prover. Further advancement would then depend upon the woman's own worth and her ability to do a highly satisfactory piece of work. Only after she has won the respect and confidence of her employers by showing what she can do rather than by talking about it can she hope for an opportunity to do staff work."

Miss Palen's own opportunity came during the World War, when many of the men employed by Haskins & Sells had entered the army service, and it was believed that women might have to be trained for their work. Miss Palen, whose previous experience had included bookkeeping work for financial and manufacturing concerns, was sent out on engagements and asked to conduct audits. Subsequently she did financial work for the firm and was eventually appointed to the report department.

Depends on Value

When asked what financial reward the successful public accountant could hope for, she replied: "That depends entirely upon her value to her firm and its willingness to pay her in proportion to that value. Men who are high-grade supervising accountants may receive anywhere from $5000 to $15,000 a year."

It is Miss Palen's conviction that although private positions at present offer the best opportunities for women, public accountancy holds a far greater fascination, since it includes work for every kind of enterprise. "And I believe that many women are eminently fitted for this type of work and that if they can only win the confidence of accountants they will eventually obtain recognition. The tradition that men are better financiers than women has arisen from woman's lack of opportunity rather than her lack of ability. I have found in my personal contacts that some women handle their financial affairs better than the masculine members of their family. Neither men nor women have a monopoly of any one set of virtues. We are all different."

Pageantry on a Professional Basis

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

TO THOSE women who are looking for a career which has not been invaded by the many, the calling of pageantry as a profession offers wide and interesting possibilities. According to Anne Throop Craig of New York, who has staged some of the largest pageants ever presented in America, there is an unlimited field for this new and popular work. Mrs. Craig was among the pioneer members of the American Pageantry Association and was the producer, among other features of this type, of the Irish Epic Pageants, and the Genesee Valley Pageant. She is the author of many books and pamphlets on this subject and is vitally interested in the work.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Craig said: "Comparatively few men or women have taken up pageantry professionally. Yet in our expansive country, with numberless scattered sections in process of development, there is a splendid field for the furtherance of pageantry. All of these sections of the United States have historical material of value, and they have also current activities and industries of interest, which may be set forth to their advantage through the art of epic pageantry.

The Significance of Pageantry

"The dictionary," went on Mrs. Craig, "will tell you that the term pageant means any kind of a 'show,' but it is now recognized that when we speak of pageantry in this country, we mean well-constructed art form of open-air drama on the heroic scale. The American Pageant Association, founded a few years ago, numbered in its membership teachers, playwrights, authors and social workers, who had for some time been experimenting in the fields of community recreation, educational drama and allied work for social service and public education. Their experiments had covered open-air festivals of many kinds, and they took back to their schools and settlement houses the structural basis for the smaller school and settlement pageants. The school pageant has become an institution. Still the person who is planning pageantry as a career and who is at present teaching either school or settlement, will find the experience there most helpful in preparing her for the larger work.

"Aside from the use of pageantry and dramatics in schools, where work by women in these directions is of major importance, there is an increasing opportunity for civic celebrations on the grand scale and also for country or small town celebrations, for these are of marked benefit to their communities. There are everywhere in this country rural districts in process of building up, or small manufacturing towns where some conspicuous public demonstration, participated in by a large number of residents would bring them into a valuable commercial and political prominence. Good results in this type of work have been obtained by women experimenters in pageantry. The charter members of the American Pageant Association have conducted their work in an informed and expert manner.

"The method which the individual woman interested in such work should use," went on Mrs. Craig, "is to organize the townspeople, at the same time arousing their interest in their own background of history, in their present activities and their future possibilities. In this way community life is vitalized. In order to be successful in pageantry as a specialized profession one must be alert and full of initiative, for the pageant master must usually pioneer his own engagements until he or she is well known enough to be invited to fill engagements for the organization of pageant enterprises.

In Public Work

"Women nowadays have found that they can use their initiative in public work quite as well as formerly in their domestic and social sphere. This granted, and with the proper preparative study, women may consider the field of American Epic Pageantry as one likely to yield them gratifying returns in distinction and money.

"A big pageant usually means over 1000 participants to be rehearsed for anywhere from 6 to 10 episodes, each calling for from 50 to over 100 actors. The site of performance of our American historic pageants is usually expected to be in the open air, and to cover acres of ground, the scenic areas of which must be reckoned with and made use of by the pageant master, both in preparing his scenarios from the historical material used and in directing his action in the performance. Some rehearsals require the director to ride about on horseback, and to be as nearly as possible in many spots at once.

"For these great pageants, it is not safe to allow fewer than eight weeks for preparation from the inception of the plan. Four weeks of actual rehearsing should be the minimum, since the participants are amateurs, usually hard to collect for rehearsal, at best. The pageant master must have some knowledge of stagecraft. She must further have ability to organize people for all the departments of production, as well as for the dramatic performance itself. She must be skilled in dramatic writing, or if she is fulfilling the function of director for an author, she must be a good judge of what is correct technique in this form of dramatic production, or she cannot adapt the playwright's work to the requirements of pageantry.

A Highly Inclusive Job

"This work requires long preparation, that is, if one wishes to include in one's individual labors the book, the music, the lighting, etc. However, if one goes in for one of the individual departments and is expert in one's own field, it does not take long to fit in as a specialist under a superior directorship."

Mrs. Craig tells about pageantry in fuller detail in her book "The Dramatic Festival." She established the Workshop Theater in Brooklyn and another in the North Bennet Street Industrial School in Boston. In the last few years Mrs. Craig has given time to further study in Massachusetts and in western New York of Indian and pioneer history in order to gather material for work on which she is now engaged. She is also inaugurating a movement for associating film production with community pageantry.

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"You will smile when I tell you how it all started," Miss Shirley continued. "I was just a slip of a girl when I began. My mother and I were inquiring about some training that would enable me to earn a good income at home, when a woman in the office turned to me and said 'Why don't you take a course in candy making. It is so much more fascinating than anything else.' A friend of mine just started last year and has already made $6,000.00.' It was not the money that immediately impressed me, but the work itself. Fancy anyone being able to earn a good income just by making beautiful, delicious candy! Of course, this woman told me to go to the IRIDOR SCHOOL. 'They have made so many women successful,' she volunteered.

"After taking a very short and unbelievably easy course, I began to make my candies at home. I turned my back porch into a little shop. That was seven years ago. The customers multiplied so fast that they just pushed me into a little store and then into a large one, and here I am. Some time ago, I added a home made cake department, which we found very profitable. There are requests coming in almost every day to sell my candy wholesale, but I have all the business my sister and I can handle right here. We are mainly interested in keeping up the standard of our products, and besides, we are making plenty of money. What capital did I begin with? Just $50.00,' chuckled this charming young woman, as she hurried off to wait on a customer.

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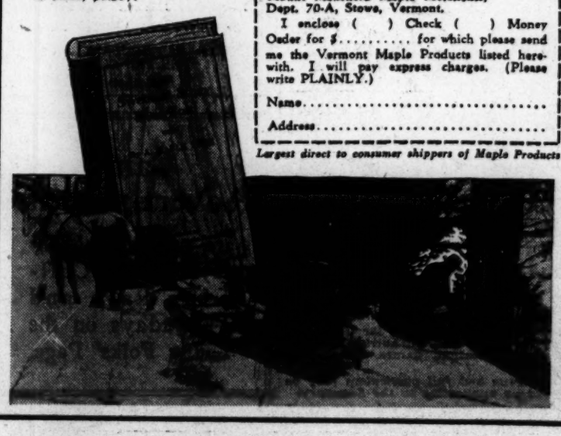

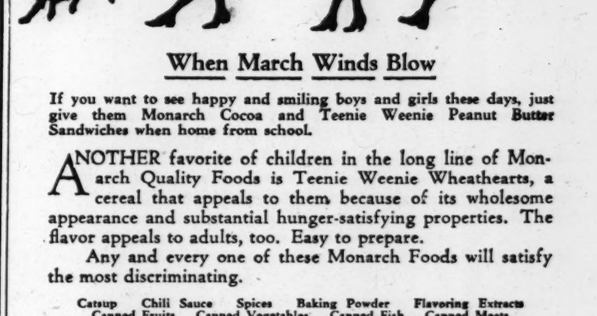

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EDUCATIONAL

New Russia Wants Child to Think for Himself

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Moscow

OLD-FASHIONED "booklearning," with the three Rs and other subjects divided into water-tight compartments and taught separately, is at a discount in the new Russian schools. The 12,000,000 children in the schools of the Soviet Union are at once the objects and the participants of a number of striking educational experiments.

The so-called complex method is very generally used in teaching younger children in the Russian schools. Its basic idea is to mold all branches of instruction, so far as this may be possible, around a single given theme. The writer witnessed a first-hand effort to apply this method in a Moscow school named after President Kalinin.

The given theme in this case was Moscow. History consisted of a sketch of the past events in the life of the city. Some geographical ideas were imparted by taking the children to the Moscow River and showing them what are islands, shores, peninsulas etc. Arithmetic had its turn when the children measured the block nearest the school and made various calculations about its relation to the city as a whole.

From the Top of High Building

The excursion is often pressed into service as a first aid to the textbook and the schoolroom. So in this school the children on one occasion were taken to the top of the highest building in Moscow, so that they might obtain a bird's-eye view of the city. From time to time they visited factories, where they learned something of the processes of production, museums and historical monuments. Every effort is made to get away from a purely scholastic approach to any subject and to give the children a concrete and visible representation of the things which they are studying.

The complex method is found impracticable for children in the grades which would correspond to high-school classes in America, because here more specialized attention to individual subjects is recognized as essential. For children in these higher grades the Dalton Plan is in quite general, although by no means universal use. Under this system, which was borrowed from America, the pupils are given tasks in each subject, requiring perhaps a week or a month for completion. They are then left free to fulfill these tasks in their own way.

In another school, visited by the writer, where this plan was in operation, one found the students at work in various classrooms, studying and writing out their problems in composition, algebra and elementary chemistry. Sometimes the teacher was in the room, sometimes not, but the students were left almost entirely to their own resources. The teacher seemed to function largely in an advisory capacity, giving help in a problem only when asked. If the students preferred talk or games no one interfered with them. Each student was free to choose the subject or subjects on which he would work on any particular day.

Much Liberty

So absence of external restriction is another characteristic of the new Soviet school. The maintenance of discipline is in the hands of the students themselves, and while one seldom witnesses actual rowdyism in the classroom, one also seldom finds the strict order which prevails in schools in other countries. Students in what would correspond in America to high school and upper elementary school classes are given a degree of liberty, such as would only be enjoyed by university students in other countries. One of the boys in the school where the Dalton Plan was in operation seemed to feel that this system had its drawbacks. With perhaps a little of the superiority of 14-years-old passing judgment on younger children of 10 and 12, he remarked: "This system is quite good for us older students, who know how to work without control. But some of the younger pupils abuse their freedom and waste a good deal of time."

What impressions does an outsider gain from a necessarily cursory view of the new schools of new Russia? First of all, that the country is undertaking an interesting and important series of educational experiments, worthy of close attention and study on the part of foreign pedagogical authorities.

There is little doubt that the new Russian school is more interesting, both for teachers and for pupils than the old. The excursions and outside interests, the new ways of working out problems are calculated to grip and hold the interest of instructor and student alike. The new methods seem to bring out the initiative and self-reliance of the children; and the naturally bright boy or girl, who is sometimes cramped by a more rigid and conventional system, probably develops along more rapid and original lines in Russia than in other countries.

On the other hand, it seems open to question whether the radical changes in Soviet education do not place too great a burden of "self-determination" on the sluggish or indifferent pupil. Then one is not always confident in the Soviet classroom that exact and precise knowledge is being imparted with sufficient emphasis. To make school all a matter of drill and grind is an obsolete blunder from which progressive educationists in every country are endeavoring to escape. But the directors of Soviet education, in a perfectly natural and justifiable reaction against the excessive formalism and pedantry of the prerevolutionary Russian school, seem, in rather typical Russian fashion, to have gone somewhat too far in the other direction, and to have recklessly brushed aside some essential stabilizing props.

Parents Sometimes Protest

After visiting a few Russian schools one is not surprised to learn that old-fashioned parents complain at times that their children do not write and spell correctly, although quite possibly they may discourse on the trade statistics of Persia, the topography of Moscow, and other subjects unthought of in the curriculum of the old school. A high official in the Commissariat for Education, Mr. Epstein, after listening patiently to a few of the writer's tentative criticisms, replied much as follows:

"Frankly we don't attach so much importance to the formal school disciplines of reading and writing and spelling as to the development of the child's mind and personality. Once a pupil begins to think for himself he will master such tools of formal knowledge as he may need. And if he doesn't learn to think for himself no amount of sums or correctly spelled words will do him much good."

Mr. Epstein's argument doubtless has much to commend it. But one could not repress a lurking doubt as to whether the graduates of the Soviet schools may not feel a little handicapped when they come to grips with differential calculus and difficult physical and chemical formulas where no amount of general mental and personality development can quite replace the need for acquired habits of hard, clear, exact thinking.

Publishers' Photo Service

Doubtless Many Little Girls Who Are Pupils in the Schools of Great Britain and the United States Would Like to Try Seats and Desks Like These—In Classroom in Japan.

The Parent

We have called this department "The Parent," but it is not in any sense exclusively for those to whom the actual daily guidance of children has been given. We like to think of it rather as a channel for the parent quality of thought wherever it may be, manifested in all its aspects of love for children and young folks, and of an earnest desire to contribute toward their growth and progress. It is our hope that the letters and short articles sent in to the column by those who are finding this department of special interest, may be not only a means of sharing with many the writers' joy in a true unfoldment of the child thought, but also a means of bringing together through a "grown-ups' mail bag" new friends throughout the world.

St. Margaret's, Middlesex, Eng.

Dear Friends:

I do so enjoy all the Mail Bags and have a correspondent in Saskatoon, too. I would not willingly be without the Monitor. It is like a friend in the home, and a real storehouse of good things.

I appreciate especially its continuous working for international friendship, the Peace Pact and prohibition. I am trying, with my children, to develop this international friendship, feeling also an intelligent knowledge of the value of prohibition and the Monitor gives me much help.

I should like it if a Christian Scientist in Egypt, Sydney, N. S. W.; Solomon Islands or New Guinea would correspond with me as I have lived in these countries.

(Mrs.) M. C.

* * *

Akron, Ohio

Dear Editors:

What a wonderful avenue "The Parent" is in our daily newspaper! Webster's dictionary gives a definition of "monitor" as "a reminder." I like to think of this when it comes in the morning mail as a reminder of the good it stands for. I leave it out for my son to pick up, knowing that he can find only good in its pages.

In one of the letters in "The Parent," a mother advised in substance that when the children arrived home from school, to greet them pleasantly, and when they help us, say thank you, and so forth. I find that children imitate the mother's habits. So I take great pains in being polite with my son. We spend much time in talking over the subject. We can do good for our neighbor by being kind and thoughtful.

Placing confidence in them surely brings out much from their little thoughts. I find out how things are going on in the school and in their daily conversation. What a lovely time we have replacing the wrong thoughts with good ones. I deeply appreciate "The Parent."

(Mrs.) A. L. W.

* * *

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Friends:

I thoroughly enjoy your paper and know I am only one of thousands that do. I have a very pleasant correspondence with a mother in California, gained through the Parent column. Such a joyous, loving, international way of meeting and "talking to" new friends and exchanging helpful ideas. I, for one, am so thankful for such an opportunity and shall enjoy answering the letters of anyone who would care to write, especially from someone in a foreign country such as Spain, England or Italy.

(Mrs.) F. B. D.

* * *

Leipzig, Ger.

Dear Editor:

Only a few words to tell you how much I appreciate The Christian Science Monitor. It is a most helpful paper and I am always looking forward to the Home Forum.

It is such a joy that we have got a Mail Bag for grown-ups, and I am thankful for the opportunity to make friends with it. (Miss) M. H.

* * *

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Editor:

I have been a reader of the Monitor for some time and I enjoy it very much. I do especially enjoy the "Mail Bag" column, and wonder if some of the over-twenties would like to correspond with me. I am a mother of two fine youngsters. I am interested in needlework and would be glad to hear from some of your readers who would like to write. I do not get out at all.

(Mrs.) A. L. K.

* * *

Boston, Mass.

Dear Editors:

The Monitor has contributed so very much to my happiness that it is natural for me to turn to it for information and help. I am a young man who, having worked for several years, now finds it possible to take a brief trip to Europe.

Leaving Boston in July a friend and I plan to sail to Germany especially to visit Dresden and Leipzig. Within a reasonable radius we would like to include the interesting and beautiful places. From there we hope to go to Switzerland, returning by the way of France and England. We wish of course to sight-see in and around Paris, and to see what we can of England in the time we have.

Of course we are looking forward to this six weeks' trip with ever so much enthusiasm and it is with a sincere wish that by means of this column I may hear from some readers who will share their experiences and information so that we might derive the very most from this, our vacation of vacations. I will answer any letter I receive, and will write while on the trip. H. H.

They Add to Subtract

"FATHER, will you help Willie with his number work?" Better not try it, Father. Instead of helping Willie, you probably will confuse him—and besides, you might show him you don't know anything about arithmetic. Particularly if the problem is in subtraction.

For example, test yourself on a simple little exercise found on page 137, "Course of Study in Arithmetic," issued recently by the curriculum department of the public schools. It is a guide for teachers in the use of the Thorndike texts. The problem: "Jack wanted to buy a belt for his bicycle. It cost 62 cents. He had only 38 cents. How many more cents did he need?"

Well, naturally, the first thing you do is to write down the problem:

62c
38c

Then, working it aloud for Willie's enlightenment you reason:

"Take eight from two. Ah, there's your trouble, Willie. Two is too small. So borrow one from the six, making twelve. Now, eight from twelve leaves four. Put down the four under the eight. Next, three from the five we have left from the six, leaves two. Put down the two. That makes 24. So Jack needs 24 cents more."

You would reason it out to the end that way if not interrupted by Willie. However, the small son, after your first sentence, would protest.

"But teacher doesn't do it that way. She never says 'take from.' She says 'plus.'

"But this is subtraction, Willie."

"I don't care: she says 'plus.'"

And Willie is right. Because the teachers are instructed to use the additive system of subtraction. As applied to the problem at hand, the additive system, spoken aloud, would say:

Eight is more than 2. Think 12 instead of 2.
Eight plus 4 equals 12. Write 4.
Carry the 1 of 12 and add it to 3, which makes 4.
Four plus 2 equals 6. Write 2. The difference is 24.
Jack needs 24 cents more.

Whereupon Father exclaims:

"If that's subtraction, I'm a great common divisor."

Just the same, that is what it is—additive subtraction. What you were applying, Father, is subtractive subtraction. It isn't done that way any more in many of our schools.

It was done that way and several other ways until recent months, resulting in great confusion to small boys and girls when they changed schools and found a different method of subtraction among the other difficulties. The remedy proposed is "careful supervision," and that means "father keep out."

A check-up of the Kansas City arithmetic instruction was made by the arithmetic curriculum committee headed by Miss Mabel Trumbo, chairman. In regard to that survey the introduction to the course of study says:

Confusion, uncertainty and want of confidence in arithmetical abilities are due largely to the lack of uniformity of teaching procedure. In the examination of 1256 children in the subtraction procedure, it was found that five methods were being used.

The report of 100 teachers in regard to forms and methods employed in teaching specific topics, when compiled revealed a general lack of uniformity; e. g., twenty-two different forms were being used in subtraction of mixed numbers.

To remedy that situation, the course of study recommends the additive subtraction, taught in the lower grades, to be carried out throughout the system. The booklet represents a two-year survey of the latest research in arithmetic in all parts of the United States, and an intensive study of the Kansas City situation. Every grade-school teacher in Kansas City was sent a questionnaire involving all arithmetic difficulties. Questions were solicited.

The result of the suggestions is compiled as a special chart on pupil difficulties. "Learning out of school" and "faulty training out of school" are noted in the first and second grade divisions as probable causes for some of the pupils' difficulties.

Larger Unit in New Curriculum

WE FIND the newer curriculum centering about the rather large and meaningful unit of work. In this same way the whole school life of the child more nearly approaches actual life situations. The new school no longer has use for pigeonhole subject matter or for growth that takes place in tight compartments. Real learning takes place, it believes, in those situations the problems of which are as near as possible to those problems in life which the child will most likely meet.

In the book, "Curriculum Making in the Elementary School," which has been edited recently by the staff of teachers at the Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University, we find a very definite idea of the criteria for selecting these units of school work. To quote from this book, "The learner draws upon all fields of information and skill. He assembles facts about some difficulty, and by seeing new relationships, finds his solution. It seems sensible, therefore, to use centers of interest or large units of work or important projects to give the child the feeling of completeness in experience. Units of work mean the larger learning situations which will draw upon all phases of experience and make use of all kinds of subject matter. These large units of work, therefore, become the core of the elementary school curriculum."

In the first grade, several weeks may be well spent on farm life, making use of the child's interest in farm animals, his familiar experiences on the farm, his visit there during the summer, his desire to build, mold, construct and make, his love for dramatizing the various farm activities. This unit of work may come most naturally from some child's visit to a farm and what he saw there. From this experience, and the telling of it, may develop the making of the farm buildings from blocks, the collecting of many pictures of farms and farm animals, the reading of simple and interesting farm stories, the making of scrapbooks, a detailed study of the farm animals, a making of the animals from clay or plasticine.

The whole unit may be worked out through various class activities. The various pictures, stories, and short bulletins tell them things they want to know about. The stories are the actual experience of the children, and so provide opportunity for questioning and discussion. All sorts of riddles, phrase games, puzzles, flash cards may provide drill in the reading. Stories from farm life, and poems brought from home promote further interest in the farm. Records may be kept of "What We Saw at the Farm," "A Trip to the Farm," "The Farm Animals," "The Farmer and His Work." The unit provides opportunity, too, for the writing of simple words and phrases, of matching the various animal pictures, of writing phrases under pictures, of matching the phrases that give the sound of the animal—Moo-moo—to the word—cow.

Simple number problems, as well as problems in natural science, grow out of the study of the farm—the counting of the animals, the measuring involved in constructing, the study of clouds, sun, rain, frost, and how it affects farm life. The unit furnishes all sorts of opportunity for making simple recipes and for cooking—as apple sauce, baked apples, carrots, junket. A simple luncheon may be prepared for the mothers by the children.

But better than the subject matter gained through such a study, is the training in right habits of thinking and doing. In the co-operative building and furnishing of the home, the child learns much regarding color, selecting of materials, of working in groups, of reliability in feeling that he is a vital part of the process and responsible for a certain part of its development.

In a similar way, many units of work may be developed throughout the grades.

Each unit must give the child not only a wider and more extensive study of the subject, but must give him a chance to grow in those habits which are going to prove most helpful to him in his own life as a child and in the life of adult society.

F. P. T.

Better Business Letters

BY CHARLES EDGAR BUCK,
Consulting Literary Counselor, Boston, Mass.

5—Cut Out the Deadwood

(Continued)

KINDLY
The dictionary tells us that this word means "with kindness"; "graciously." It is clear, then, that in such sentences as "Kindly let us hear from you," and "Will you kindly return the sample," the word *kindly* adds not courtesy but an amusing combination of English. "Please" is a good substitute.

ORDER HAS GONE FORWARD
We are glad, of course, to know that it hasn't gone backward, but it is more forceful to say, "shipped by express," or "sent by parcel post."

OUR MR. WHITE
Is he really OUR Mr. White, or is he our representative? Let us say, then, "Mr. White, our representative, or "Our representative, Mr. White."

OUR RECORDS SHOW
As undesirable, as a rule, as "According to our records." Say—"We find."

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT
Are these words really necessary? For what other purpose are you writing? While you are writing you are advising, or informing.

PERMIT ME TO SAY, or INFORM
Permission is asked, yet the writer goes ahead without, of course, getting permission. Amusing and stiff, isn't it?

PURSUANT TO YOURS OF EVEN DATE
Unnatural and antiquated. "As requested in your letter of March 5," is ever so much better.

RECENT DATE
Indefinite and careless. Always give a specific date. If, however, a letter happens to be undated, then we may say, "Your letter, received this morning, tells us . . ."

REFERRING TO / REGARDING YOUR
Weak and ineffective ways *to begin* a sentence. Their use indicates that the writer is not quite ready to say something worth while, but that he is on his way to do so.

SAME (as a pronoun)
Normally an adjective. Awkward in a statement like, "Your order came today and *same* was shipped at once." "Your order came today and was (or IT was) shipped at once," is correct.

STATE (for say)
Stilted and formal. "In your letter you stated that the policy was lost in the mails," is not good diction. Here the word "wrote" or "reported" could be substituted with effectiveness.

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(NEXT WEEK—"CUT OUT THE DEADWOOD," continued. So many inquiries about Mr. Buck's book have been received, that we believe it timely to tell here that the text is titled, "The Business Letter-Writer's Manual." It is published by Doubleday-Doran & Company, Inc., Garden City, N. Y. The price is $3.)

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City.....State.....

THE HOME FORUM

Movements, Influences and Vogues

IN THE more or less journalistic criticism of the day you see writ large the aim, "Find the man behind the book." What manner of man or woman is the author? Where does he live? How has he been spending his time in the past? What are his tastes, hobbies and amusements? Who are his friends? Unbounded curiosity seeks to discover every scrap of fact which may show us a writer behind the book. And the interest is not confined to those still writing. Among the more academic almost equal concern prevails with equally minute facts about the past. If the available information seems exhausted, then the imaginative biographer appears upon the scene to "reconstruct" a further picture which will employ all the arts of graphic narrative and enhance the whole in the most lively light. Everywhere the slogan is, "Find the personality at all costs and reveal it in every possible way. Track down the artist to the last secret process of the workshop. Surprise him in the most minute process of shaping the work which makes him significant."

Over against this concern rises the opposite, equally impersonal and abstract interest. Almost as frequently, if you look for the instances, you find observations like these: "The novel becomes more flexible in form." "Poetry concerns itself with new themes." "The drama finds different modes of expressing the temper of its time." As if the novel or poetry or drama were mysterious creatures which arose in the morning and proceeded to go about performing all kinds of amazing activities! You would suppose that types of art sprang into existence through some miracle of spontaneous generation without any human assistance whatsoever. Nor is the impression weakened if you read more extensively in more learned discussion. For of late years particularly you will discover that the historian and critic is absorbed in those "forces" which "produce" poetry, novels, drama. It would appear on closer examination that there is very little of the mysterious in the shaping of art. All you must do is to find the "forces" and lo, the whole result is "explained." What could be more sensible? Find the causes and there you have the explanation of effect. Only personality has vanished in the analysis, and some apparently simple, it would seem almost mechanical, causes have been substituted to remove all those troublesome puzzles which personality thrusts upon us.

Of course, you remark that such description of impersonal collective terms is only a manner of speaking, merely a convenient way of indicating general tendencies of a form of literature. And so it is. Yet beneath, the expression does represent an outlook which ignores the personal equation and reduces the eager biographer to an obscure or negligible rôle. It was once said of one of the masters, "Nature seems to take the pen from his hand and write for him."—one of the happiest tributes ever conceived. But the attitude of the mechanistic critics is quite different from that. What they would at least imply is that the writer is like the telautograph, common in business concerns, which automatically reproduces before your eyes the message inscribed by some invisible hand far away.

According to their notion, "influences" are the secret of all art. If it is Sir Thomas More's Utopia which they are explaining, they will first of all point out the tradition from which it springs, the whole conception and outline of an ideal state originally formulated by Plato. They will trace this tradition through the Middle Ages and show how the new impulses seeking larger human perfection in the Renaissance demanded some new expression. Since More was one of the first humanists who discovered the glories of Greek literature, they insist that it was impossible for anyone to have written a new Utopia without re-establishing contact with the ancient Utopian sources in literature. Or they will show how Spenser is the characteristic "product of his time" two generations later: how his achievements were impossible without all the cycles of the Arthurian stories and the whole medieval ideal of chivalry. In a later time they will demonstrate that the eighteenth century triumph of well-ordered decorous prose was the logical result of a period of political security and of the spread of prosperity. So literature is reduced to causes and neatly distributed into movements, styles, currents, and vogues. Classified into species like the types of living objects, it is described as the joint result of "heredity" and environment and displayed with technical labels on the shelves of the literary museum.

The most extreme form of this impersonal dehumanized interpretation of literature was developed in elaborate form less than a century ago by the brilliant French historian Hippolyte Taine. It was he who worked out as fully as possible with available knowledge the formula of "race, environment, and epoch" as the shaping factors in literature, but his particular emphasis was upon the climatic element in physical surroundings. From this he would account for all the principal qualities of any given people; and his best known work, the History of English Literature, begins with a graphic description of the geography of the low seacoast of Holland, where the first traceable beginnings of English literature arose. "Marsh, waste, shoal; rivers that hardly drag themselves along; thick clouds hover above, . . . turn their violet flanks, grow black, suddenly descend in heavy showers; the vapor, like a furnace-smoke, crawls forever on the horizon." Thus, he explains, "the sap of this humid country, thick and potent, circulates in man as in the plants." Smiling love, sweet poetic dreams, art, refined and nimble thoughts, are for the "bright, blue happy shores of the Mediterranean." But here on this coast "the barbarian, ill-housed in his mud-hovel, who hears the rain pattering whole days among the oak leaves, what dreams can he have, gazing upon mud-pools and his sombre sky?"

From such sources does he derive the influences which make first a people and then their literature. And his illumination of causes vastly enlarges our understanding of literary origins. But all too impersonal is such a complacent exposition of the complex mysteries of any art. Perhaps the recent widening of interest in the individual's peculiar experience is an unconscious reaction against these mechanistic theories. Meanwhile the technical scholars are constantly refining upon movements, forces, influences. Among all these investigations none is so prevalent, perhaps, as the study of a writer's literary sources. Almost incredible zeal is displayed in searching for even the most microscopic evidence that so and so derived, however unwittingly, this syllable or this cadence, not to say this situation or thought, from someone else who in turn absorbed it from some forgotten worthy who, "it can now be conjectured," borrowed something or other; and so on ad infinitum.

Which is all very illuminating with one large proviso: that the array of facts—or reasonable probabilities—is brought to bear upon a finer understanding of the way in which the artist proceeds to fashion his work. And the far-sighted appreciation of literature never forgets this purpose. To do justice to Taine himself we may recall his own admission: "All these externals are but avenues converging toward a center; you enter them simply to reach that center . . . that mass of faculties and feelings which are the inner man." One of the most distinguished of the conservative and cautious of contemporary critics has recently warned us of the perils of the impersonal methods concerned "so disproportionately with causes, which are the proper subject of history, rather than with characteristics which are the true subjects of criticism." And the characteristics, he insists, are those of the writer. "For personality is the most concrete and consistent entity imaginable, mysteriously unifying the most varied and complicated attributes. The solution of this mystery is the end of critical research. To state it is the crown of critical achievement."

However intricate and subtle then is the search for the elements in traditions, movement, influences, far more arduous is the discovery of the workings of all these within the individual character. What is poetry apart from poets, or drama without dramatists or the novel without novelists? When we speak of any literary form as if it were a living personality which does this or that or becomes something else, we must never forget that we are speaking in a figure of speech which we call personification. But we must be lenient with the impersonal kind of literary scholars. After all, one of their chief aims is to establish the authorship of some anonymous work. Few of them are content merely to study poetry or drama as if poems and dramas were quite impersonal things. They cannot rest until they have discovered at least the name of a man who wrote the book.

P. K.

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The Gift From Home

A gift from Connemara came today.
As I undid the strings and wrappings gay,
I seemed to see those olden cottage walls,
The dingle where the twilight pheasant calls,
The rose-filled plot that scatters on the wind
Rich perfume even Kashmir cannot find;
And I felt happy in a quiet way.

The mists along the headlands by the bay:
The lilac distance and the east pale gray:
I wandered back to twenty years' delight:
Not even on some Himalayan height
Could peace and beauty more entrancing dwell,
Or leaf a legend more romantic tell.
A gift from Connemara came today.

WILL B. THOMPSON.

March on a Wyoming Ranch

Down from the north come clear, cold winds, singing and strumming in many keys, and from the east whistling gales blow inland through a thin blue haze. The winds zip and whine about the barns, the ramshackle sheds and corrals, and the great feed racks; but between the noisy wintry gusts come balmy little breezes which hum in a lower note and hint of warm hills and green pastures.

The heavy blasts of wind which have swept down from the high ranges have completed a good job of pruning among the pines and spruce of the upper region and among the thickets of chokecherry and wild plum in the lower draws. Broken branches are lopped off and cast aside as if by a master woodsman. The pruned forest and trimmed shrubs now stand free and grow sturdily.

Patches of snow may be found on the north side of high rounded slopes and caught in the folds of elevated, undulating plateaus. The jagged peaks of the Rockies, which jut into the blue sky far to the westward, are still dazzlingly white, and the upper mesas may yet display a white, frozen crust, but the wide, level plain is brown and stretches away like a great sodden carpet spread out to dry.

The cows and young stock, long-haired and a bit lean from exposure, crowd together in small bunches on the lee side of protective hills on the home range. In warm gulches in the lower pastures the fatter cattle huddle patiently, while near the haystacks and barns the milk cows and the ranch horses mill about in a restless bunch.

Toward evening the yipping of coyotes may be heard from the bowlder-strewn canyons and from the crests of the high hills where the animals have been running in a pack during the winter season. Sometime during the month of March the mother coyote will select a den in which to rear her pups. It may be in an isolated cavern high in the rocks or it may be in an inaccessible hole under the prickly pears far out on the plains.

Down in the lowlands among the tangle of shrubbery along the creek banks the light green willow twigs now flaunt a silver-coated flower bud, and in sheltered draws where a stream runs down through the foothills the reddish-brown, stunted birch trees are preparing to dangle a graceful catkin in the breeze. Near the little ponds, which are mere overflows from living springs, the frogs may be heard croaking in chorus in the early evening hours. In V-shaped flocks the wild geese and ducks are winging their way northward to their nesting places; on calm days they fly swift and high in the clear air and on foggy, damp mornings they drop down nearer the earth and honk encouragingly to the stragglers in the rear. Winter bird visitors are collecting in noisy groups and preparing for their return trip toward the Arctic. The white-winged junco will soon be flying away to the northern regions of the Rockies to build its nest.

The redheaded woodpecker can be heard tapping on posts and telegraph poles and even under the eaves of the long, low ranch house which sprawls under the cottonwoods. The Rocky Mountain creeper is abroad, and may be observed climbing up the trunk of a tall old pine in the hillside pasture, then fluttering down to creep up the trunk of an adjacent tree.

The ruffled grouse, a dweller on the snowy plateaus to the north, is starting to shed the scalelike fringes about its feet which enabled it to walk with greater ease on the snow. The sage grouse is busied on the plains among the tips and pungent buds of its favorite shrub.

Toward the last of the month a few bluebirds alight on the brown fence posts or flutter among the crackling thickets along the canyons. The bright blue of their feathers makes a rare splotch of color in the drab land. The cowbirds, the phœbes, and the sparrows arrive from the south in officious flocks and with much twittering and preening of dark feathers. The red-winged blackbird is back, looking over the cattails in the swampy land along the river for a future nesting place. The plump, yellow-breasted meadow lark greets the warm sun with his cheerful whistling melody. The music brings a smile to the cattleman's face, spring means green hills, better pastures, and happy, busy days on a Wyoming ranch.

In the Jardin Des Tuileries

Over the palace walls
A blue dusk falls.
Softly the gold leaves drift
Through the bright air, and sift
Over the grass. Trees lift
Black boughs against a rift
In a red cloud. Street calls
Are silent. Starlight falls
Silver on old gray walls.

LENA WHITTAKER BLAKENEY.

Reproduced with the Artist's Permission

Peacock Moths. After a Painting on Wood by Pierre Lacroix-Bravard.

PIERRE LACROIX-BRAVARD is original in his work in that he takes a sheet of smoothly planed wood and paints thereon woodsy stories of moths and wild flowers. The grain does not obtrude; in fact, the raw background adds to the impression of freshness and cleanness. Whatever is painted against the wood stands out so sharply that the choice of subject and its arrangement become of paramount importance to the artist. The execution, too, must be chaste, if the full value of the decorative effect is to be obtained.

Giant peacock moths (known in French as "paons de nuit") are hovering, in the picture reproduced here, above a milkweed plant whose few open blossoms are sessile along the axis. These yellow flowers are like small moths themselves and serve to bind the large moths and the plants together, and the result is one of much pictorial content. M. Lacroix-Bravard is a French artist and member of the society of animal painters of his country. This panel was shown not long ago at the exhibition held at the Jean Charpentier gallery, in Paris, by this group.

As Easy as A B C

"It's all a matter o' practice, sir," the caddie assured me lately when I was playing what I hoped was golf and when the ball had not gone where I intended it to go. "After a bit, it'll all come as easy as kiss me 'and." I did not pause to assure him that I should have found it by no means easy to kiss his hand; but the ABC of golf I found even more difficult than that.

Unable to profit by experience, however, I continue to look for other ABC'S of other worlds that I feel must be there for me to conquer. It was in this spirit that I recently set out to learn to drive a motor-car. It must, I told myself, be easy since even the most foolish of my friends can do it. . . . Consequently, I arranged to take a course of lessons and possessed myself of a book, Motoring Without Trouble: The Owner-Driver's A B C, which I took home. I spent the evening reading it—reading and re-reading such sentences as: "To bring this about the piston is connected with a cranked shaft, the crank-pin of which is out of line with the shaft itself, by means of a connecting-rod, K, Fig. 5. The connecting-rod is hinged to the piston by the gudgeon-pin or wrist-pin bearing, L, Fig. 5, and to the crank-pin by the big-end bearing, M, Fig 5," and "The front end of the crankshaft is fitted with a pinion-wheel, O, Fig 5—a toothed wheel—and the meshes with a gear-wheel attached to the end of the camshaft, P, Fig. 5, the latter being double the size of the former so that its speed is only one-half that of the crank-shaft." . . . As I lay in bed that night, cam-shafts and crank-shafts kept revolving in my head, making a noise like a Grand National of milk-carts, and I began to wonder whether I was going to find the ABC of motoring quite so easy as it had seemed in the Strand.—ROBERT LYND, in "The Green Man."

Den Rassenhass überwinden

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DIESER Zeit herrlichen Fortschritts, wo die Menschen höhere Stufen weltbürgerlicher Eintracht erstreben und erreichen, fordert das Verlangen nach gutem Einvernehmen und nach Aufhebung von Feindseligkeiten das Denken jedes einzelnen heraus. Immer lauter erheben die geistigen Führer ihre Stimme für Anerkennung des Erfordernisses zwischen Menschen und Völkern, daß es keinen Krieg mehr geben soll,—daß Feindseligkeiten aufhören sollen!

Die vollständige Nutzlosigkeit der Streitigkeiten zwischen Rassen und Völkern mit ihren unausbleiblichen Zerwürfnissen hat man längst eingesehen; und man weiß allgemein, daß Feindseligkeiten in großem Maße infolge von Unterschieden in Denkgewohnheiten und falschen Rassenbegierden entstehen. Ihre Ursache ist in der Regel in Glaubens- und ererbten Ansichten zu suchen, die oft so vollständig von einander abweichen, daß sie leicht zu heftigen Feindseligkeitsgefühlen führen.

Das ernste Verlangen nach Eintracht und nach besserem Einvernehmen führt jedoch viele zu der Einsicht, daß die Interessen aller Völker in dem Maße gewahrt bleiben werden, wie alles das überwunden wird, was ihren freundschaftlichen Verkehr hindert, einschließlich feindseliger Gefühle, die aus Rassenhaß hervorgehen. In diesem Bemühen sieht man die biblischen Weissagungen in Erfüllung gehen; sie fordern auch, daß sie in zunehmendem Maße beachtet und bewiesen werden. Der weitblickende David sah im Geiste die endgültige Eintracht der Rassen voraus, als er zur Lobpreisung Gottes schrieb: „Vor ihm werden anbeten alle Geschlechter der Heiden. Denn . . . er herrscht unter den Heiden". Johannes, der Geliebte, sah die Erfüllung dieser Weissagung als der geistigen Tatsache in seinem Gesicht in der Offenbarung, wo er schrieb: „Darnach sah ich, und siehe, eine große Schar, . . . aus allen Heiden und Völkern . . . vor dem Stuhl stehend". Ist dies nicht eine Vorausverkündigung der endgültigen Anerkennung und Anbetung Gottes, des einen Gemüts, und der Eintracht unter Seiner Regierung?

Durch die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die das wahre Wesen und die wahre Kraft des von Christus Jesus gegründeten Christentums entfaltet, ist gezeigt, wie Eintracht unter den Völkern gegründet und aufrechterhalten werden kann. Der Zweck dieser Wissenschaft des Christentums ist die Erfüllung der zu Beginn des christlichen Zeitalters verkündigten herrlichen Botschaft der Engel: „Ehre sei Gott in der Höhe und Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen!" Ob es sich um das Denken und Handeln des Durchschnittsmenschen oder um dasjenige des Ratsherrn handelt, dieses grundlegende Christentum wirkt für die Abschaffung von allem Groll, Wetteifer, Eifersucht, Habgier, Feindseligkeit oder tätigen Haß unter verschieden gearteten oder solchen Völkern, die in ihrer Fähigkeit, das Wohl der Welt zu fördern, etwas von einander abweichen,—kurz für die Heilung der Völker.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft entfaltet beständig die mächtigen geistigen Mittel, wodurch alle Menschen in den Banden der Brüderschaft zusammengezogen werden können. Über diese von Gott ausgehende unbesiegbare Kraft schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 127): „Die von den Auserwählten Gottes besetzten Befestigungen der Christlichen Wissenschaft können sich nie ergeben. Im Vergleich mit der Rüstung Rußlands ist, im Sinne menschlicher Kostenberechnung, die unsere nicht kostbar; aber sie ist unschätzbar reich, unerschütterlich und unzerstörbar zu Wasser und zu Land". Einige Zeilen weiter unten fährt sie fort: „Und warum? Weil sie ‚Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen' ist,—ein Schutz und eine Abwehr für alle Menschen, alle Völker, alle Zeiten, alle Zonen, alle Rassen".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt in klarer Weise, daß bei dieser Arbeit der Heilung der Völker, einschließlich der verschiedenen Rassen, aus denen sie bestehen, die Umwandlung bei dem einzelnen beginnen muß. Wenn jedermann das Überwinden von Vorurteil, Aberglauben, Selbstsucht, Haß und Verlangen nach Rache betätigt, wird das Fühlen im eigenen Volk rasch vereinigt und Eintracht unter den Völkern gefördert werden. So kann jeder einzelne, der den Lehren des Christentums treu ist, dadurch, daß er das, was er von Gottes gutem Willen weiß, zum Ausdruck bringt, und daß er auf die Eintracht der Welt hofft und dafür arbeitet, helfen, der unwissenden Feindseligkeit weltlicher Annahmen entgegenzuwirken.

Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft wird bewiesen, daß die Annehmlichkeiten der brüderlichen Liebe, des guten Willens und des Friedens wirklich und mächtig sind, und daß Feindseligkeiten, wenn als Irrtum gesehen, da sie nicht aus dem einen und alleinigen Gemüt hervorgehen, als unwirklich und machtlos erkannt werden. Diese Wissenschaft vertritt mit Nachdruck den Inhalt der Erklärung, die Paulus auf dem Gerichtsplatz zu Athen gegeben hat: „Gott, der die Welt gemacht hat und alles, was darinnen ist, . . . hat gemacht, daß von einem Blut aller Menschen Geschlechter auf dem ganzen Erdboden wohnen". Glücklich in der Tat sind diejenigen, die verstehen, daß dieses Blut nicht fleischlich oder körperlich ist, sondern das Leben versinnbildlicht, das die vollkommene Liebe, das Christusvorbild, ist, das stets „ganz lieblich" ist.

Overcoming Racial Animosities

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THESE days of wonderful progress, wherein humanity is reaching for and attaining higher levels of international unity, the demand for amity and for the annulling of animosities challenges the thinking of every individual. More and more the leaders of thought are voicing their recognition of the requirement between men and nations that there shall be war no more—that animosities shall cease!

The utter futility of antagonisms between races, peoples, and nations, with their resulting conflicts, has long been recognized; and it is commonly known that hostilities largely arise owing to differences in habits of thought and mistaken racial ambitions. Their animus is usually traceable to religious and hereditary beliefs, often so antipodal as easily to permit of violent feelings of animosity.

The earnest desire for unity and for better understanding, however, is leading many to see that the interests of all nations will be conserved in the measure in which all that would obstruct their amicable relations, including hostile feelings engendered by racial animosities, is overcome. In this endeavor the Scriptural prophecies are seen to be fulfilled, and they call for increasing recognition and demonstration. The far-seeing David visioned the ultimate unity of the races when in praise of Deity he wrote, "All the kindreds of the nations shall worship before thee . . . the governor among the nations." And John, the beloved, saw the fulfillment of this as the spiritual fact, in his vision of the Apocalypse, where he wrote, "I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude . . . of all nations, and kindreds . . . stood before the throne." Does not this foreshadow the final recognition and worship of God, the one Mind, and of unity under His government?

Through the revelation of Christian Science, which unfolds the true nature and power of Christianity as established by Christ Jesus, the way is indicated whereby unity between nations can be established and maintained. The purpose of this Science of Christianity is the fulfillment of the glorious message of the angels heard at the dawn of the Christian era: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." Whether as pertaining to the thoughts and actions of the man in the street or to those of the man in the council chamber, this fundamental Christianity operates for the abolition of all ill-feeling, rivalry, jealousy, greed, animosity, or active hatred, between peoples differently constituted and differing somewhat in their ability to promote the welfare of the world, in short, for the healing of the nations.

Christian Science is constantly unfolding the powerful spiritual means by which all men may be drawn together in the bonds of brotherhood. In writing of this invincible power, derived from God, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 127): "The forts of Christian Science, garrisoned by God's chosen ones, can never surrender. Unlike Russia's armament, ours is not costly as men count cost, but it is rich beyond price, staunch and indestructible on land or sea." A few lines farther on she continues: "And why? Because it is 'on earth peace, good will toward men,'—a cover and a defence adapted to all men, all nations, all times, climes, and races."

Christian Science clearly teaches that in this work of healing the nations, including the diverse races which compose them, the transformation must commence with the individual. The overcoming by each person of prejudice, superstition, selfishness, hatred, and desire for revenge will, when practiced, work rapidly to unify national sentiment and to promote international concord. Thus each one, true to the teachings of Christianity, expressing what he knows of God's good will and hoping and working for world unity, can help to counteract the ignorant animosity of material beliefs.

It is being demonstrated through Christian Science that the amenities of brotherly love, good will, and peace are real and powerful; and that animosities, when seen as error, having no origin in the one and only Mind, are found to be unreal and powerless. This Science emphatically stands for the substance of Paul's declaration delivered on Mars Hill: "God that made the world and all things therein . . . hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." Happy, indeed, are those who understand that this blood is not fleshly or material, but symbolizes the Life which is perfect Love, the Christ-ideal that is always "altogether lovely."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Willow Trees

No, indeed!
Said the willow trees
Swinging their stark boughs,
Not that girl called Spring.
She is not here.
We have not seen her!

Oh, I said,
Twenty feet away
In among your twigs
Flashed her green scarf
And her yellow head.
Surely you noticed!

Branches all bare.—
No, said the trees,
Not the giddy Spring.
She is weeks away.
Then who was it there?
But they shook their branches.

ALICE SMITH.

The Christmas Card

Those tall pine trees, wind-swept and bare, rising behind the dark cottage roofs, etched with meticulous precision on the white cardboard, what was the secret of their charm, and what springs of memory did they touch? As she looked the pleasant room seemed to become dim and distant; the fire-lit walls receded, and in their place she seemed to envisage aisles of trees, and the green gloom of woodland. As the picture became plainer to her thought she recognized the little wood at the edge of the cornfield where she had so often seen the wood pigeons come down to feed on summer evenings, and where, as the autumn stole on, the rowan trees hung out their brave scarlet banners. She seemed to be following the path, soft with fallen pine needles, toward the gate from whose vantage one looked across to the two tiny cottages which stood at the top of the hill, with their background of seven lonely pines standing out against the sky; and she remembered well how the ground sloped sharply down beyond them—rolling moorland, knee-deep in heather, stretching away and away to where the mountains lay like a blue barrier right across the horizon. Down at the bottom of the slope was the burn, which hirpled merrily on all the livelong day, its clear, peaty waters tumbling over the bowlders with a great fuss and show of white foam. Away beyond, a patch of intensely brilliant green showed the outlines of the bog which had to be crossed if you would reach the little, lonely loch, half hidden among the heather. Here were wild duck in abundance, and whaups and curlew sounded their plaintive notes. The white flowers of the cotton gras shone here and there when the light caught them, and at sunset the moorland itself seemed crimson and gold, and the distant mountains black against the wondrous topaz of the sky. Then a bright square of light would shine out from each cottage window, to guide the shepherd as he returned from caring for the little black-faced sheep which wandered over the moors.

All this, and much more, did the little etched Christmas card recall, for such pictures of well-loved and beautiful places lie hidden deep down under the everyday surface of things to be remembered and enjoyed, not once, but many times; coming to thought at some seemingly trivial touch, looked at, and put back lovingly, with gratitude for their perennial freshness.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY JOHN ELLIS SEDMAN, C. S.

John Ellis Sedman, C. S., of Cambridge, Mass., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: The Way of Salvation Which Christ Jesus Revealed," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

My friends: Again, I am happily privileged to welcome you to The Mother Church to hear a lecture on Christian Science by a member of the Lecture Board of this Church.

Looking at this splendid audience in this beautiful building, gatnered under the most auspicious circumstances, I am reminded of Jesus' words to his disciples: "Blessed are your eyes, for they see, and your ears, for they hear;" and then added, "Many prophets and righteous men have desired to see those things which ye see, and have not seen them; and to hear those things which ye hear, and have not heard them."

Are we mindful tonight of the blessing that is possible to us through a right use of this opportunity?

If each of us shall now be aroused to give and to receive all that this occasion offers, then indeed shall we realize that it is demonstrably true today, even as in Jesus' day, "Blessed are your eyes, for they see; and your ears, for they hear."

I am pleased to present our lecturer, Mr. John Ellis Sedman, C. S., of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

In the tenth chapter of Luke, it is recorded that Jesus at one time sent forth seventy disciples, with instructions to enter, by twos, into certain cities and villages. Wherever they were hospitably received, these disciples were to heal the sick, and to say to the people, "The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you." When these seventy men returned, they reported with joy that they had been successful in their healing work. Thereupon Jesus rejoiced. The gospel records that the great Master said to his students: "Blessed are the eyes which see the things that ye see: for I tell you, that many prophets and kings have desired to see those things which ye see, and have not seen them; and to hear those things which ye hear, and have not heard them."

If, at any time prior to the advent of Christ Jesus, one person had said to another, Is there anyone who can tell me how I can enter into the kingdom of heaven, how I can come into the enjoyment of all that is good and beautiful? the correct answer must always have been, in effect, There is not a person upon earth who can perform that great service for you. But when Christ Jesus began his ministry, the situation changed. Then if one man had said to another, Tell me what I must do to be saved, any man, who knew enough, could have answered truly, Follow the teaching and practice of Christ Jesus, who is now preaching and healing in Palestine, and you will enter into the spiritual enjoyment of all good.

Christ Jesus understood God. He knew what the race needed to deliver it from bondage, and to usher it into the enjoyment of eternal peace and happiness. St. Paul truly declares, "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." Jesus came to show the way of salvation for all men. He succeeded, completely, gloriously. Sooner or later every man will awaken to the realization of that great fact, and will work out his salvation in the way Jesus of Nazareth taught.

On one occasion Jesus said, in explanation of the purpose of his great work for humanity: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Again he declared, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou has sent." What more important question can occupy the thought of any man or woman of today than this, How can I gain, and do all in my power to help others to gain, that understanding of God which is eternal life? We all know with what happy anticipation people journey to a new section of country in order to make their first acquaintance with some beautiful scenery which they had not seen before, or to become still better acquainted with the grandeur and beauty which they have previously enjoyed. We all know what joy has come into our lives through association with grand and noble men and women. Sometimes a single hour spent with one of God's noble men or noble women, stands out as something for which to be increasingly grateful down through the years. With what earnestness then, with what eagerness, should we embrace every opportunity to become better acquainted with our heavenly Father, the Giver of all good.

Why has not the race given more willing and joyful heed to the Scriptural admonition, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace"? There are many reasons for this apparent apathy. Prominent among them stands this, that false doctrines have presented God in such an unlovely and unlovable light that they have quite naturally caused people, who accepted these doctrines, to turn away from contemplation of the nature and character of the Supreme Being. A young woman was asked how she thought of God before she became interested in Christian Science. She replied, "Oh, I did not think much about God. I preferred to think of Jesus; because I thought he was so much kinder than God."

False doctrines have indeed made that appear to be the case. But Jesus knew and taught something entirely different. He said of the healing power he exerted, "If I with the finger of God cast out devils, no doubt the kingdom of God is come upon you." Jesus knew that every instance of healing, every comforting word or deed, which reached humanity through him but exemplified God's beneficent love for His creatures expressed through Christ Jesus, the Way-shower who came to do God's will. So plain did Jesus make this fact to his students that his disciple, John, declared: "Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins."

The student of Christian Science, studying daily the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, soon learns to trace the good that comes into his experience to God, with the same unerring certainty with which we all trace sunlight to the sun. He comes to know with equal certainty that evil of any kind cannot emanate from God. "The blessing of the Lord," says the Bible, "it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it."

Now it is not enough merely to believe in God. God must be understood. It is not enough for us to believe in the law of mathematics. Such a belief will not enable us to solve a single mathematical problem. We must gain an understanding of mathematical law, if we would have practical results in that field of endeavor; and we measure our understanding of mathematical law by our ability to solve problems which fall under that law. Jesus taught his followers to understand God. We must gain that same spiritual understanding.

God, the One Infinite Cause

One of the most important things to understand concerning God is that He exists always at the standpoint of causation, and that He alone exists at that standpoint. Man and the universe exist always at the standpoint of effect or creation; they never exist at the standpoint of causation. God is the one and only cause and creator, who produces, sustains, and governs the one and only real effect or creation, spiritual man and the spiritual universe.

The nature of God, the cause and creator, must determine the nature of the effect, or creation, which God produces. Like produces like. The first chapter of Genesis says that "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." That is the only way God could create man,—a man in quality and kind like Himself. A perfect God can create only a perfect man, and a perfect universe.

Now mankind theoretically admits that God is perfect, but is very slow to grasp what that fact really implies. In the first chapter of Genesis, with its wonderful account of creation, the statement is made five times that God, beholding His creation, "saw that it was good." And the last verse of that chapter declares that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Jesus taught and proved the perfection of the everlasting God. He taught that God is good, and all that He produces is good. What a joyful note John strikes in the beginning of his first epistle, where he imparts to others Jesus' teaching on this point, that their joy may be full. "This then," writes John, "is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." Here John plainly declares that evil can no more emanate from, nor come into the presence of almighty God than darkness can emanate from, or come into the presence of the sun. As John goes on with his epistle, he rejoices likewise in the unalterable perfection of the man whom God creates and sustains.

Christian Science completely disagrees with that widely accepted theological dogma concerning the fall of man. Christian Science repudiates the doctrine that the man whom God creates and sustains ever fell, or ever could fall.

Please remember that when we take issue with theological dogmas, long believed, we are not taking issue with anything which Jesus taught, or with any part of the inspired teaching of the Bible. We agree with all that Jesus taught. We stand squarely on the inspired teaching of the Bible. The first tenet of Christian Science, written by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, reads (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 497): "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life."

The Bible clearly indicates that God is the divine, infinite Mind; and Christian Science explains and amplifies this grand fact. Mind is that which knows. Since God, the divine Mind, is perfect, then the divine Mind must be unlimited or infinite; for any limitation in divine Mind would indicate a lack of intelligence, or imperfection. The infinitude of divine Mind renders impossible the existence of other minds; and thus God, the one and only cause and creator, is seen to be the one and only Mind,—the original all-knowing One. Since the divine Mind is perfect and complete, this Mind must know every good thought, or spiritual idea, which can be conceived by unlimited intelligence. Now God is "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever." It follows then that God always has known, and always will know every good and beautiful idea. Consequently everything that enters into God's perfect creation, every one of His perfect ideas, always has existed and always will exist. There is no escape from this logic; and it completely disposes of the commonly accepted but entirely illogical and impossible definition of creation as the bringing into existence of something which previously did not exist. God is the infinite creator, in the sense that He is the one and only cause which produces, sustains, and governs the one and only effect, spiritual man and the spiritual universe; but the entire effect is coexistent with its cause and, like the cause, is eternal. God could no more dispense for a moment with one of His perfect, spiritual ideas than He could cease to be. And man is God's highest idea. Christ Jesus drove home this point of the imperishable, indispensable nature of the real being of man, when he declared to his disciples, "There shall not an hair of your head perish."

The Bible clearly teaches that God's creation completely satisfies Him; and every idea therein is blessed and is a blessing. When something of this truth dawned upon Abraham, it found expression in this prophecy, "I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing." As a single sunbeam manifests all the qualities of light, so the individual, spiritual man, the child of God, manifests the attributes of God, and reveals the quality of God's perfect being. Hence Jesus' declaration, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." But as it takes the innumerable rays of sunlight to express the full majesty and glory of the sun, so it takes all men to manifest the full glory of God's eternal being.

Recognition of the fact that God is forever governing His perfect creation, and that all contained therein is essential and is in its proper place, brings to the individual a sense of peace with regard to himself and all his fellow-men. It reveals the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man as eternal and unalterable facts. It dispels all indifference and all enmity. The loving mother cannot be indifferent to the welfare of her child, because she recognizes that its welfare is inseparable from her own. Similarly, one individual cannot be indifferent to the welfare of any other, when it has become clear to him that where material sense says there exists only an imperfect mortal, spiritual sense reveals man, made in the image and likeness of God,—man who is necessary and dear to God, and who exists to express God's perfect being.

Jesus taught his disciples that all men should call God, Father, as he did, and look upon themselves, in their true spiritual being, as sons of God. John, expounding Jesus' true theology, makes this remarkable declaration concerning the true being of man: "Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him: and he cannot sin, because he is born of God." Here we have a plain, clear declaration, in the inspired Word of the Bible, that the man whom God creates never sins or falls, but remains forever upright, pure, perfect, spiritual.

By this we do not mean that the human conceptions of man, or in other words mortals, are perfect. We all know that a false concept of something is not that something. Mortals are no more like the real spiritual man than false human concepts of God are like the perfect, eternal Supreme Being. False concepts can be changed and improved; and they need to be. Mortals vary according to the degree of enlightenment they possess concerning the real nature of God and man. Plato uttered a great truth when he said, "What thou seest, that thou beest." What mankind needs above all else is spiritual enlightenment. The highest type of humanity is the one who knows best what God and man are.

God, the Infinite Person

Frequently the question is asked, Is God personal? Now no helpful or intelligent answer can be given to this question, without carefully considering what is meant by the word "personal." Does the question mean, Is God anthropomorphic? That is, Is God like a human being, subject to anger, jealousy, changeableness; does He have a physique like a mortal; is He finite and limited? If such be the meaning of the question, then the answer is, No!

But, on the other hand, if the question means, Is God the ever present, ever conscious Supreme Being, who loves and understands all, and who may be loved and understood by all? then surely the answer is, Yes. For, as we have already seen, God is the self-existent, self-sustaining, eternal, all-wise, infinite One, who knows all that is knowable, and who produces and sustains, loves and governs, all that has actual existence. Christian Science makes plain the fact that not only is God personal, in the higher meaning of that term, but that indeed God is the infinite Person. On page 116 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "As the words *person* and *personal* are commonly and ignorantly employed, they often lead, when applied to Deity, to confused and erroneous conceptions of divinity and its distinction from humanity. If the term personality, as applied to God, means infinite personality, then God *is* infinite *Person*,—in the sense of infinite personality, but not in the lower sense. An infinite Mind in a finite form is an absolute impossibility."

The individual who would understand God aright must never lose sight of the fact that God is the ever conscious, ever active Supreme Being. Not only does God know, and love, and understand; but true thinking and true affection are made possible to men solely because God, the one infinite cause, is the all-knowing, all-loving divine Mind, which is reflected by man and the universe. All true thoughts emanate from God, and remain forever under His government and care. In her book, "Unity of Good," page 48, Mrs. Eddy makes this statement: "To me God is All. He is best understood as Supreme Being, as infinite and conscious Life, as the affectionate Father and Mother of all He creates; but this divine Parent no more enters into His creation than the human father enters into his child. His creation is not the Ego, but the reflection of the Ego. The Ego is God Himself, the infinite Soul."

The fact that God is the Supreme Being makes possible and necessary the existence of His real identities with their individualities. The materialistic view that we exist as conscious thinking beings, but that we have been evolved by and from nonintelligent matter, is a theory which Christian Science shows to be entirely illogical and therefore impossible. Like produces like. Only God, the ever conscious Supreme Being, can produce His conscious creatures. Thus the individualities of men exist because God is the infinite Person, and as such creates countless spiritual individualities to express His nature. All these spiritual individualities exist in God, and are governed by Him. God knows, understands, and loves them every one.

Mrs. Eddy's perception of the fact that God is divine Principle has done much to clarify thought concerning the nature of God and concerning the nature and source of true law. Prior to the discovery of Christian Science, the more enlightened portion of the race became accustomed to think of the word "principle" as relating to that which is obedient to law or sustains law, and which is unchangeable, stable, reliable. But the word "principle" was not understood to be inseparably connected with divine consciousness or intelligence. Mrs. Eddy was the first to define and to use this grand word in its highest and most exalted sense. She perceived the fact that there is in reality but one Principle, and that Principle must be divine, infinite, and conscious. She saw that God, divine Love, is the one and only Principle, as surely as He is the one and only Mind. She saw also that, just as the beauty of the sky and the flowers points to the beauty that resides in the divine Mind and must be expressed, so the reliability and stability found in the law of mathematics point to the unchangeableness of the one eternal cause, God. On page 226 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy says, "What are termed in common speech the principle of harmonious vibration, the principle of conservation of number in geometry, the principle of the inclined plane in mechanics, *etc.*, are but an effect of one universal cause,—an emanation of the one divine intelligent Principle that holds the earth in its orbit by evolved spiritual power, that commands the waves and the winds, that marks the sparrow's fall, and that governs all from the infinitesimal to the infinite,—namely, God."

The terms Principle and Love when used together, as they so frequently are in the writings of Mrs. Eddy, to describe the nature of the Mind which is God, convey as clearly as words can the infinite and unalterable tenderness of the Supreme Being. To an age, ready to a certain degree for that revelation, Jesus made known the divine fatherhood of God. To an age which valued more highly than any previous age the grandeur of true womanhood, Mrs. Eddy revealed the divine motherhood of God. On page 332 of her book, Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Father-Mother is the name for Deity, which indicates His tender relationship to His spiritual creation."

Prayer

"Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you," says the Bible. Prayer plays an essential part in this process of drawing nigh to God. In a broad sense, everyone prays more or less. The words of a well-known hymn express a vital truth:

Prayer is the heart's sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed;
The motion of a hidden fire
That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech,
That infant lips can try;
Prayer the sublimest strains that reach
The Majesty on high.

A selfish, a petty, a wrong desire is a false prayer. A noble, an unselfish, a grand desire is a true prayer. Everyone should devote thought to the subject of prayer, and learn how to pray. Prayer will naturally become more intelligent, and consequently more fruitful, as the individual increases his understanding of God.

Often the question is asked, Do Christian Scientists use petition when they pray, as other Christians do, or do they confine themselves to affirmations of truth, and denials of error? Christian Scientists have confidence in the efficacy of clear, firm affirmations of truth and vigorous denials of the false arguments of error, when such affirmations and denials rest upon spiritual understanding. But Christian Scientists follow Christ Jesus in all things, and the great Master proclaimed in unmistakable terms the importance which he attached to the right kind of petitions. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus not only said, "Seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you," but he also said, "Ask, and it shall be given you."

Since God is perfect, it is impossible for Him to change or to be changed. God is always sustaining and governing His creation aright; and since He knows all that can be known, He needs no information or advice. Prayer, then, can in no way change God. But human minds and lives need to be transformed by the divine power. An earnest, sincere turning to God in prayer, asking for His guidance and blessing, plays an important part in this transforming process.

When Solomon became king over Israel he realized that the human mind could find within itself nothing that could prove adequate for the solution of the difficult problems which would devolve upon him as ruler over a great nation. He therefore turned to God, the divine Mind, for help. It is recorded in the Bible that when God said, "Ask what I shall give thee," the young king replied, "Give . . . thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people." Solomon's appeal was answered by an inflow of wisdom which not only blessed him and his people, but continues to bless us today through the pages of the Bible. Centuries later, James, a faithful follower of the Nazarene, gave to all mankind the inspired counsel, "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him."

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

How did Christian Science come to be discovered, and why was Mrs. Eddy the one who discovered and founded Christian Science? Mrs. Eddy discovered and founded Christian Science, because that was the work which God gave her to do. God equipped her for the great work she did. He protected, sustained, and empowered her when she did it. In no other way could such a work be done. It was God's beneficent law that prepared Moses for the work he did. It was God who commanded Moses to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt. Because that was the work which God fitted him to do and gave him to do, he alone could do it. There are no accidents in the divine order; and there is no chance about the way in which divine truth becomes known to humanity.

When Jesus was visiting many cities and villages, teaching and preaching, and, as the Scriptures record, healing "every sickness and every disease among the people," his heart went out to the multitudes about him because of their great need for spiritual enlightenment. They were like sheep without a shepherd. Then Jesus said to his twelve disciples: "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest." Jesus knew that no man could help in the gathering of that harvest unless God equipped him, and sent him to labor there. When the great Master was bringing the work which he did upon earth to its completion, he said to his heavenly Father, "I have glorified thee on the earth: I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do."

There were many things which played an important part in Mrs. Eddy's preparation for her discovery of Christian Science. Most important of all was the spirit which animated her. From early childhood she was imbued with a love for God and a love for mankind. She was brought up in a home where the Bible was constantly read and studied. She was instructed from its pages from the time she could remember. She was taught, by her mother, to believe in divine healing; and she had some striking proofs of the power of prayer to heal while she was still a child. As life expanded and deepened, she tasted the tragedy of human life to the full. It was proved to her how helpless are mere human efforts to meet the deeper needs of the race. She was driven ever nearer and nearer to God for comfort, and for surcease of sorrow. She saw the great need of humanity for deliverance, and she longed with a love that was deep, broad, and all-embracing, to see the whole race set free.

In the year 1866 Mrs. Eddy met with a serious accident. All human efforts in her behalf proved futile, and hope for her recovery was abandoned. When death seemed just at hand, her thought turned completely and unreservedly to God for help. She asked her friends to withdraw and to leave her alone with her heavenly Father and His great gift to humanity, the Bible. Then she opened her Bible at the ninth chapter of Matthew. She read there the account, familiar to all Bible students, of the man whom Jesus healed of the palsy. As Mrs Eddy read, her consciousness was illumined. She grasped the great fact that since God never changes, and since He is "no respecter of persons," the same divine power which delivered the man sick of the palsy was present and operative to deliver her. She perceived this and other great truths so clearly that she was healed.

From the point of vision thus gained, and with the Bible as her only textbook, Mrs. Eddy pressed on until she discovered the Science of Christianity, or in other words, Christian Science. It was revealed to Mrs. Eddy that Jesus did his mighty works not as a supernatural worker who could set aside God's law, but as a scientific worker who understood, obeyed, and utilized God's law, and thereby accomplished naturally the glorious results which made humanity marvel. Mrs. Eddy recognized that all the world needed for its complete deliverance was a correct and full understanding of that truth which Jesus revealed and practiced.

After her discovery, Mrs. Eddy's next great task was to found Christian Science. If the truth which Jesus knew had been revealed to her, she could prove that fact by doing the works which Jesus said could be done by those who understood his teaching. This she did. She healed the sick with marked success; and she taught others to heal. Finally she was ready to give her discovery to the world. In order to present her teaching properly, it was necessary for her to express her meaning with scientific accuracy. Moreover, she had to cover the ground with an adequacy sufficient to make plain every point which the student must grasp in order to gain, step by step, a perfect understanding of that Science which Jesus taught and lived and which is destined to redeem the whole human race. This achievement Mrs. Eddy accomplished. Consequently, when she published Science and Health in 1875, she was able to proclaim with certainty in that wonderful book (p. 174): "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."

A few years after the publication of Science and Health, it became evident to Mrs. Eddy that, in order to present the Science of Christianity to the world, she must organize a church of her own. This she did, aided by a little band of followers, in 1879. A few years later at Mrs. Eddy's request, this church was reorganized, and given its present name, The First Church of Christ, Scientist. Under Mrs. Eddy's wise leadership, this church steadily grew and prospered.

Mrs. Eddy gave to this church the Church Manual, which contains the by-laws under which this church and its many branches are governed. She gave to her church its periodicals, The Christian Science Journal, the Christian Science Sentinel, the Heralds of Christian Science, and a great daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor. She gave to her church the Christian Science Quarterly, which contains the Lesson-Sermons read in all Christian Science churches. She gave to her church The Christian Science Publishing Society where all these great instrumentalities for good are published.

Christian Scientists realize more fully, with every forward step they take, the tremendous debt of gratitude they owe for the manifold blessings of God which have reached them through the work of Mary Baker Eddy. They realize that they can pay this debt only through faithful obedience to her teaching, and through service to mankind. Mrs. Eddy was always known to Christian Scientists as their Leader, and so she will ever be known. This is natural and inevitable. Christ Jesus is our only Way-shower, Master, Saviour. He is just as much the Way-shower of every true Christian of today, as he was the Way-shower to the Christians of the first century. In a similar way, Mary Baker Eddy is the only Leader the Christian Science movement has ever had, or ever will have.

Christ-Healing

We all recognize the world's great need of deliverance. Humanity needs to be delivered from pain, poverty, strife, grief, sin, sickness, and death. Now no individual can do much toward freeing himself or others from these discordant conditions so long as he thinks of God as responsible, in any way, for the distress of mankind. How grateful we should be that the true theology, which Christ Jesus taught and practiced, makes plain the fact that God does not and cannot afflict anyone. A clear realization of this fact has healed many a case of sickness and many a case of grief.

Jesus never connected evil in any way with God. He traced discords of all sorts to the opposite of God, in other words, to the devil or Satan. Indeed, John says of Jesus' mission, "For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil." When Jesus healed the sick, comforted the sorrowing, raised the dead, he utilized God's redemptive power, and he destroyed the works of Satan. His own words leave no room for doubt on this point. When someone objected because he healed a woman on the Sabbath day, Jesus called attention to the fact that people provide for the needs of their animals on that day, and said, "And ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?"

Now what is the devil whose works the Master came to destroy? As the word "God" means good, so the words "devil" and "Satan," as used in the Bible, simply mean the opposite of good, or evil. Since God is the one infinite cause and creator, who produces all that has actual existence, and since He cannot produce anything unlike Himself, it is evident that God can have no real opposite. This relegates evil to the realm of unreality, and that is exactly where Jesus placed evil in his teaching and in his practice. When the great Master said, "If ye continue in my word, . . . ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," he certainly meant that the truth which he was revealing would set the race free from all its woes. He also certainly meant that all those woes are illusions and not facts; for all the truth which a man might learn could never set him free from a single fact.

A chief factor in every case of sickness is fear. In one of his remarkable discourses Jesus said to his disciples, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give into you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." Jesus knew that there is no real reason for fear. He taught his disciples how to rid themselves of fear. No man can be afraid who clearly perceives that God is the only power there is and that God is wholly good, or in other words, is divine Life, Truth, and Love. Hence John's declaration, "Perfect love casteth out fear. . . . He that feareth is not made perfect in love."

The understanding that God is Love is the perfect remedy for pain. Pain is intimately connected with fear and cruelty. We all know how cruel, despotic, human rulers have conducted themselves, what hardships and distress they have imposed upon their subjects. We all know something about the patience, the forbearance, the kindness which benevolent rulers have manifested. If there existed a cruel God, He would produce pain and inflict it upon His helpless creatures. But since God, the Supreme Being, is so beneficent and kind that His very essence and nature are aptly described in the phrase, God is Love, the true God could not possibly produce such a thing as pain. This banishes pain to the realm of false belief or delusion. In Christian Science practice it has been proved, and is daily being proved, that a clear realization of the grand fact that God is Love casts the belief of pain out of human consciousness.

When Christ Jesus instructed his disciples to preach the gospel, he told them also to heal the sick. The record of healing made by Jesus' followers in the first century is a glorious one. A careful study of that remarkable book of the Bible, The Acts of the Apostles, makes plain this fact.

When Mrs. Eddy organized her church, she emphasized the importance of healing by the divine method which Christ Jesus and his disciples practiced. The Christian Science movement has grown, and is growing, because Christian Science heals. Just through reading "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," a host of people have been delivered from bondage, and ushered into a blessed peace and freedom. Daily it is being demonstrated, wherever active, alert Christian Scientists are found that the truth heals today just as it did in the days of primitive Christianity. The testimonies given every Wednesday evening in the Christian Science churches, and the well-authenticated testimonies of healing, published in The Christian Science Journal and the Christian Science Sentinel, clearly indicate that the practice of Christian Science is blessing the world to an extent far beyond the ability of any man to measure.

"Whatsoever is born of God," says John, "overcometh the world: and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." The faith here referred to has no connection with blind belief or mere credulity. Credulity and blind belief are just as apt to cling to evil and falsity as they are to that which is true and good. True faith on the other hand is trust in that which is good and true. True faith is always intelligent. It is always desirable. We can never have too much of it. Faith intuitively feels that the good is real even before the good is understood. It precedes spiritual understanding, and the two are inseparably connected. When the good that the individual has trusted through faith is understood, then faith merges into spiritual understanding. Faith plays an exceedingly important part in spiritual healing. Jesus' most common remark to those he healed was, "According to your faith be it unto you." He healed with certainty and with ease because his own trust in good was boundless. On page 200 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy says, "It was the consummate naturalness of Truth in the mind of Jesus, that made his healing easy and instantaneous." Why should we not trust completely and unswervingly in the good? God, the one and only cause, is good; and all that He produces is good. Why should we ever trust in evil, or ever fear it? Evil is always abnormal, unnatural, un-Godlike, and therefore unreal and powerless. Daily we can increase our trust in good, and diminish our false belief in evil. Daily we can increase our understanding of God and the real man. By this spiritual activity we are working out our salvation and aiding others. We are helping to make apparent the nothingness of evil. We are helping to bring nearer the grand day when God will be universally understood, and the perfection of man and the universe will be universally recognized.

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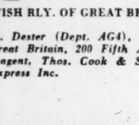

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Night Air Mail Being Prepared on Swedish Initiative

Combined Action by Northern European Countries Seen as Practical Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—Practical co-operation between the four northern countries for night air post is being prepared on Swedish initiative and the other countries have shown a lively interest in this plan. Competition is seen to be undesirable in air traffic and a combined development of this line of traffic is thought to be the most practical one.

A project has been worked out by the Swedish Air Traffic Association which includes an experimental night air post during the entire month of June in regular traffic on the line Helsingfors-Stockholm-Malmo - Copenhagen - Hamburg - Amsterdam-London-Paris. This will be a continuation on a larger scale of the experimental night air post trips taken last autumn between Stockholm and London, with specially-built post coupés. In order to make such a plan an economic proposition a minimum post daily must be reckoned upon. The question is now whether the post departments of the four northern countries feel that they can guarantee such a minimum and this question comes first on the program of the Copenhagen Conference.

The idea is to bring this plan into operation at the end of May and continue until the end of June, that is, in the lightest nights in the year. So long as the light towers on the route are lacking as well as lighter air fields, night trips must be limited to this light season at night-time and during the dark night period the machines will cease to operate. The idea is that not only the Swedish machines, but also Danish and Norwegian and Finish machines and flyers should take part. Interest in this project has been especially marked in Denmark and in Norway. The Norwegian Director of Post, Mr. Helsing, who is delegate for the Copenhagen Conference is authorized to agree to the proposition of a Scandinavian Night Air Post via Hamburg-Amsterdam to London and Paris. For Norway this means that all mail sent from there to Paris or London will arrive at its destination a whole day earlier than at present. All post addressed to Paris or London from Norway for the month of June will be sent by air, according to the present plan.

DANISH FIRM GETS CONTRACT TO BUILD LITTLE BELT BRIDGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The bridge is to be ready for use in the spring of 1934. Three big German firms are interested in the building of the bridge under Monberg & Thorsen, but a considerable portion both of girders and castings will be made in Denmark, and of the labor on the iron construction some 80 per cent are expected to be Danish.

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2 persons, $5 to $8
400 Rooms 400 Baths
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The St. Charles
Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by the discriminating traveler.
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NEW ORLEANS

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When March Winds Blow
There's One Place to Go
Down to the Boardwalk! Where the weather is restrained and breezes waft pleasure from the sea.
Take a spring vacation at
The AMBASSADOR
Golf Horseback Riding
Indoor Sea Water Swimming Pool
685 Rooms 685 Baths
Monarch of the Boardwalk.
The Ambassador
ATLANTIC CITY

The TRAYMORE
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The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

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MORRIS & BRIGHTON AVENUES
On the Boardwalk
Facing the Sea
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MONTICELLO
Kentucky Ave. near Beach.
Completely renewed and refurnished along the modernistic line, at a cost of $75,000.
SPECIAL SEASON AND EASTER RATES
$4 up daily. Special weekly. AMERICAN PLAN
Jointly operated with Hotel Jefferson
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In the heart of SAN FRANCISCO
Ranking among America's fine hotels
540 rooms with bath
Single from $4
Double from $6
EL MIRASOL
California's charming hotel
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STEWART HOTEL
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"The never-too-much-trouble kind of Service"
WILTSHIRE HOTEL
STOCKTON STREET NEAR POST AT UNION SQUARE
SAN FRANCISCO
Rates with bath $2 to $3 single; $2.50 to $4, two persons
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"An Hotel of Unusual Merit"
RATES $2.00-$2.50-$3.00
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One of San Francisco's better hotels. Centrally located. Newly furnished rooms with bath $2 and $2.50.
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$10 per week, bath; $7 weekly without bath; $25 per week, suites for families. Wonderful 50c dinner in Cafe. Quiet; steam heat; near Westlake Park. Golf Club privileges all year.
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626 S. Alvarado Street, LOS ANGELES
Facing Beautiful Westlake Park
Room and bath for two, $2.50 to $3.50
Owned and operated by Fred Horowitz and Mabel Walker Willebrandt
(Wire reservation at our expense)

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QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE, FRIENDLY SERVICE
RATES $1.50 TO $3.00—NO HIGHER
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"Finest Winter Climate on Earth"
Twelve miles from Old Mexico, paved highway all the way. European Plan. Excellent Cuisine.

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The Shelburne
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Directly Facing the Sea
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Providing what the New and the Old Worlds know as the best in appointments, service, comfort and cuisine.
Capacity 700. Fireproof.
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Minnesota

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IN SAINT PAUL
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

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STOCK PRICE READJUSTMENT IN PROGRESS

More Interest in Rail and Copper Issues—Closing Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy buying of the railroad and copper shares turned the general course of stock prices upward today, after an early period of irregularity.

Early losses, which ran from 2 to 8½ points in more than a score of issues, were substantially cut down, or wiped out, and a long list of issues sold 1 to 9 points above yesterday's final quotations. Trading was only moderately heavy in volume.

Call money renewed at 8 per cent, and held firm at that figure. Other monetary accommodations showed no change.

Except for recent publication of a series of unusually favorable traffic and earnings statements, there was nothing to explain the sudden revival of interest in the rail shares. Brokers pointed out that they had failed to keep pace with the advance in industrials, and were "out of line" with the general list.

New high records for the year were established by Missouri Pacific common and preferred, Seaboard Air Line common and preferred, Chicago & Great Western preferred, Western Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Colorado & Southern and Erie common.

Calling of a special meeting of Anaconda Copper directors for late today was accompanied by reports that plans were under way to retire part of the funded debt through the issuance of additional common stock. Anaconda ran up nearly 6 points to a new high at 157¾, and Kennecott moved up 3 points to a new top at 95⅞.

Western Union ran up 9 points to within a point of the year's high. General Gas & Electric A jumped 8¼ points, and Purity Baking, Rossia Insurance, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Spicer Manufacturing, Goodyear Rubber, Packard Motors and Victor Talking Machine sold 3 to 5 points higher. Radio broke 8¾ points to 385¼, and then rallied to 398.

Refined sugar prices dropped to the lowest levels in eight years.

Prices began to crack in the final hour when the call loan rate was boosted to 10 per cent. The railroads and coppers came down 1 to 3 points from their high levels, while Johns Manville was forced 6⅜ points under its previous close. Electric Auto Light 5, International Telephone Montgomery Ward and Safeway Stores 4 each. U. S. Steel was among the issues to lose several points. The closing was heavy. Sales approximated 4,200,000.

DIVIDENDS

International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., declared an initial quarterly dividend of 20 cents on common, payable March 30, to stock of record March 16, placing stock on 80 cents annual basis. International Nickel stock was split 6 for 1 when ownership was transferred from International Nickel of N. J. to International Nickel Company of Canada. Company was paying dividend of 75 cents a share on old common prior to the split-up.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

Great Western Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 70 cents on the common and $1.75 on preferred, both payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Nichols Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 43¾ cents a share on Class A stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

National Tea Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the new common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 14. This is at a rate of $6 annually on the old common stock which was split four-for-one and which was on a $4 annual basis.

West Point Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Associated Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 30 to stock of record March 16.

United States Radiator Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railway declared the regular quarterly dividends of one-half of 1 per cent on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Tidewater Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the common, payable March 30 to stock of record March 16.

Humble Oil Company declared the usual extra dividend of 20 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Grigsby-Grunow Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1 payable April 1 to stock of record March 20, placing the stock on a $4 basis. On Jan. 2 a quarterly dividend of 75 cents and an extra of 25 cents were paid.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2½ per cent on adjustment stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Northwest Utilities Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent prior lien preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Salt Creek Consolidated Oil Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Celanese Corporation declared a participating dividend of 50 cents on the first participating preferred and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

United States Radiator Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Lane Bryant declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Associated Oil Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 30 to stock of record March 16.

North West Utilities Company has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent prior lien preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Regal Shoe Company declared the usual quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Wheat			
	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar.	1.25⅝	1.23⅝	1.21	1.21⅜
May	1.27⅞	1.28⅜	1.25⅞	1.26
July	1.30⅝	1.31	1.28½	1.28⅞
	Corn			
Mar.	.95¼	.96	.94⅝	.94⅞
May	.99¼	1.00¼	.98⅝	.98⅝
July	1.02¼	1.03	1.01½	1.01⅝
	Oats			
Mar.	.47	.47⅛	.46	.46⅛
May	.50¼	.50⅝	.48⅞	.49⅛
July	.49¾	.49⅝	.48⅝	.49
	Lard			
Mar	11.95	12.07	11.95	12.05
May	12.35	12.47	12.32	12.37
July	12.70	12.72	12.67	12.70

SKINNER ORGAN COMPANY

Skinner Organ Company reports earnings for 1928 of $212,000, after taxes, depreciation and other charges, or $4.40 a share on the 55,000 shares of capital stock outstanding, compared with $4.94 a share in the previous year.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

Sales	High	Low	Mar. 5	Mar. 4
400 Abitibi	46⅝	46⅛	46½	48¾
100 Ab & Straus	140	140	140	
20 Ab & Str pf	111	110⅜	110⅜	110
100 Adams Ex	560	560	560	570
1400 Adv-Ru	73⅜	68⅞	68⅞	70⅝
400 Adv-Ru pf	69⅝	69	69⅛	69⅛
1400 Ahumada	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
600 Air Reduc	109⅞	106½	106½	107⅜
2000 Ajax Rubber	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
45300 Alleghany	37⅛	34½	35⅞	34⅝
1100 Alaska Jun	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
1900 Allied Ch	294	287	290	290
400 Allied Ch pf	122½	122⅜	122½	
2500 Alleghany pf	103⅝	102⅜	103⅜	103
100 Amal Lea	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
1900 Amerada	31½	30⅞	31½	31
100 Am Ag Ch	19	19	19	19⅜
100 Am Beet S	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
17600 Am Bosch	59½	56⅜	56⅜	58⅜
400 Am Brake	57	55⅞	55⅞	56
20 Am Brak pf	123	122⅝	122⅝	
1500 Am Br Bov	22½	22	22½	23
10 Am Br B pf	79	79	79	79½
12600 Am Can	120½	117⅜	118⅜	119⅝
400 Am Can pf	141¾	141¾	141½	
1300 Am Car & F	97	95	95⅝	97
200 Am Haw SS	29½	28¾	28⅞	29½
2200 Am Chicle	54	53⅜	53½	53⅝
20 Am Nat pf	92	92	92	92
400 Am En Til	44	43¼	43¼	43⅜
4000 Am&FPw	114½	110½	110½	114⅝
300 Am&FP 2 pf	101	101	101	101½
1200 Am Ice	41	40½	40½	40½
200 Am Ice pf	94½	94½	94½	94
1500 Am Int Crp	68	66⅝	67	68⅛
160 Am La Fr	7	7	7	7
1200 Am Met rts	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3¼
1000 Am Loco	110½	108⅞	108⅞	110
100 Am Loco pf	116	116	116	116
4700 Am Metals	71⅜	69⅞	69⅞	71½
1100 Am Met 6%	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	
1600 Am Pw&Lt	108⅜	107½	107⅝	108⅛
100 Am P&L 6%	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	103¼
1400 Am Radiat	188⅝	185	185	187½
10 Am Rad pf	184	184	184	
100 Am Republic	51	50	51	50½
400 Am S Razor	69½	69	69	70
400 Am Seating	35	34½	34¾	35
200 Am Ship	5	5	5	5⅛
11000 Am Smelt	120	117⅜	117⅜	119⅞
200 Am Smelt pf	2357⅞	135½	135½	
4100 Am Stl Fnd	70⅞	68⅝	69⅜	70¼
20 Am S Fnd pf	111¾	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1500 Am Sugar	84¼	81½	82¼	84½
100 *Am Sug pf	109½	109½	109½	
100 Am Tel&Cab	21	21	21	
2000 Am T&T	216¾	214	214	216¾
400 Am Type pf	152	150	150	150
30 Am Type pf	111	110	110	111
2400 Am WWrks	91½	88¾	88¾	91⅝
300 Am WW 6%	101	101	101	
500 Anchor rts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Am Wool	21⅜	21½	21½	22
100 Am Writ ct	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	13
100 Am Wr pf ct	44	44	44	45
1900 Anchor Cap	59½	59	59	60
1300 Am Zinc	42⅝	40	40	40⅞
444100 Anaconda	155⅜	151⅜	155	157½
600 Arch Dan	46⅛	46	46⅛	47⅜
53400 Andes Cop	66⅝	64½	65½	65¾
200 Armour D pf	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	
2700 Arm Ill A	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
2900 Arm Ill B	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
500 Armold Cons	31	30¾	31	31
200 Art Loom pf	98¾	98¾	98	
4600 Asso DG	61	60½	60⅝	60¾
10 Asso Oil	44	44	44	
3400 Atchison	204⅞	200¾	200¾	202¼
300 Atl Coast L	184	184	184	182
200 Atl G&WI	40⅞	40½	40½	40⅞
6000 Atl Refin	56⅝	55¾	55¾	56¼
100 Austin N	7	7	7	6⅝
100 Aust Cred	62	62	62	
300 Auto Sales	24¼	24	24	24⅛
400 Aut Sales pf	37⅞	37	37	
400 Auto Strp A	47	45	47	45
30 Baldwin pf	116	116	116	117
41000 Balt & O	132⅜	128½	130⅞	130
100 Balt & O pf	79½	70½	79⅜	79½
100 Bamber pf	108½	108¾	108¾	
1600 Bangor & A	72	70½	70½	70½
200 Barker Bros	30	30	30	
100 Barker pf	97	97	97	
400 Barnet	20	20	20	21¼
800 Barnsdall A	39⅝	39	39	39⅝
400 Beacon Oil	23⅜	22½	22½	23½
200 Beechnut	90	89½	89½	91
400 Belding H	13½	13	13	13⅜
800 Bel Nit pf	82	82	82	
800 Best & Co	89⅜	88	88	90
11800 Beth Steel	103⅜	99	99⅞	101¾
10 Blu'thal pf	103	103	103	
100 Booth Fish	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
600 Booth F lpf	56	54⅞	55	49
1200 Borden	186	184½	184½	186½
100 Boston & M	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	
100 Botany M	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
18500 Briggs	50⅞	48⅞	48⅞	50⅜
100 Brit Steel	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
200 Brit Stl 2pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	94½
400 Brockway	64	61	61½	63¾
200 Brockway pf	30	30	30	
1200 Br Man Tr	78	76¼	76¼	78¾
400 Brown Shoe	41¼	41½	41½	42
10 Brown Sh pf	117	117	117	
2000 Bruns Balke	51¼	49⅜	49⅝	51
20 Bucyrus pf	114	116	116	
200 Bruns Term	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	35
500 Bucyrus	38⅞	38½	38⅝	39⅛
1600 Bucy cv pf	47½	46⅞	47	47
100 Bruns Br B	32	32	32	32
20 Burns Br pf	105	105	105	
1100 Barroughs	27⅝	27	27	27
700 Bush Term	75⅛	73½	73⅝	75
20 Bush T deb	110	110	110	
1000 Butte Cop	8⅛	8¼	8¼	8¾
400 Butte & Sup	10	9¾	10	10¼
100 Butterick	32½	32½	32½	32½
100 By prod Co	117	117	117	118½
3900 Byers	155¼	150	150	152½
10 Byers pf	113	113	113	
500 Cal Pack	76¼	75	75	75⅝
600 Callahan	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7300 Cal & Ariz	139⅞	137	137	137¼
13600 Cal & Hecla	59⅜	57¼	57¼	58⅜
4000 Cannon Mills	44	43¼	43¼	44
4100 Canada Dry	84	82⅝	83¼	82½
4500 Can Pac	255⅞	250¼	251	253⅝
3800 Cav Dobbs	40¼	39¼	39½	39
3700 Cen Alloy	49⅜	48¼	48⅜	50
20 Cen Alloy pf	112	112	112	112
200 Celotex	69¾	69	69	69¾
200 Century Rib	17	17	17	17¼
100 Celotex pf	92	92	92	
9000 Cen Aguirre	41	40¼	41	
9000 Cerro de P	116¾	113	114	114¾
200 Cert-Teed	22½	22⅜	22⅜	22½
100 Chand-Cl pf	40	40	40	
5500 Ches Corp	87¾	85½	85½	86
4300 Ches & Ohio	227	222½	223½	222¼
3900 Chi&Alt	16½	16	16½	16½
100 Chi&E Ill pf	23	23	23	21½
700 Chi&S Ill pf	64	63	64	63
8500 Chi Gt West	23¾	20⅝	20⅝	21⅜
7000 Chi Gt W pf	61⅜	59⅛	59⅝	60¼
7500 ChiM&SP	38¾	36⅞	36⅞	37
20400 ChiM&SP pf	62⅜	59½	59⅝	60
12300 Chi&NW	92	90	90	91½
100 Chi Pneu pf	52	52	52	52
1200 Chi R I	135	132¾	133	132½
40 Chi Yel Cab	32	32	32	
200 Chick Cot O	45¼	45¼	45¼	
400 Childs	55	54⅝	54⅝	54½
5200 Childs Cop	115⅞	110	113⅝	110
107000 Chrysler	114¾	111¾	111⅝	111½
50 City Stor A	49¾	49¾	49¾	
1400 City Stores	25⅞	25	25	25¾
600 Coca Cola	133⅜	131½	131½	133
400 Coca Cola A	49	49	49	49
4800 Collins & A	67⅛	65	65	65¾
8000 Colo F&I	72¾	71	72	71½
30 Colo F&I pf	133	133	133	
200 Colo South	122	118⅞	120	
10 Co So 2 pf	72½	72½	72½	
500 Col Gas	61⅜	60	60	61
300 Col Gas pf	104	104	104	104
700 Col Carbon	147	142½	142½	145½
25500 Col Graph	76½	72	73	74⅜
1900 Com Cred	53½	51⅝	51⅝	53⅜
50 Com Cr 1 pf	101	100⅝	100⅝	102
*Com Inv Trust	180	180	180	183¾
*Com I 6½%	97	97	97	
100 Com Ins war	58	58	58	56
600 Com Sol	261¾	259	259	261½
26600 Comwlth Pw	132⅝	125¼	127	132¾
9500 Congoleum	29¼	28	28¼	28½
300 Con Film pf	27¾	27	27	27¾
7300 Con Gas	110⅞	108	108	110¾
1600 Con Gas pf	100	99½	99½	99¼
400 Con Ry C pf	65	65	65	66
2300 Con Textile	4⅜	4	4¼	4⅜
400 Container A	19⅝	19¼	19½	19¾
2000 Container B	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9½
1000 Cont Bak A	63⅝	61	61	63
1000 Cont Bak B	11	10⅜	10⅜	11¼
300 Cont Bak pf	95½	94½	95½	96
3000 Cont Can	72½	70¼	70⅝	71⅜
30 Cont Can pf	126	126	126	
1300 Cont Ins	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
5400 Cont Motors	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝
100 Crex Carpet	24¾	24¾	24¾	23⅜
800 Corn Prd	86⅜	85¾	85¾	85⅝
5400 Coty	67	65¾	65¾	66½
1200 Crosley Rad	113⅞	112¾	112¾	114½
200 Crucible	90¼	90¼	90¼	91
700 Cuba Cane	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
1000 Cuba C pf	13	12½	12½	12⅝
300 Cuba Co	20⅜	20	20	20½
800 Cub Am S	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
200 Cub AmS pf	62½	61	61	63⅜
4200 Cub Dom S	6	6	6	6
300 Cudahy	60	59½	59½	60
1500 Curtiss	158	150⅜	151	155¼
400 Cutler	62½	61¼	61¼	63
100 Cuyamel Fr	83	83	83	83
9000 Davison	63	60	62	61¾
100 Debenham	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½
130 Deere pf	123	122½	123	122
1200 Del & Hud	204⅜	197	199	199¼
1000 Del Lac&W	133	131¾	131¾	132⅝
3400 Denv RG pf	77¼	72¾	75½	73
500 Devoe&R A	59	57⅞	58⅛	59
300 Duplan S	23	23	23	22½
700 Duplex Mines	10¼	10	10	10⅜
200 Duplan S pf	100	100	100	
3100 Dupont	185⅜	179¼	179½	183
200 Dupont deb	117⅜	117⅛	117⅝	
3500 Durham M	10⅝	9⅞	10	10¼
50 Durham pf	40	39⅞	40	39⅝
200 East Kodak	184	182⅞	184	
1200 Eaton Axle	70⅛	69	69	69½
800 Elitigon A	33	33	33	33
700 Elec Auto	153⅝	152	153	160
200 Elec Boat	14	14	14	13⅜
15500 Elec P&L	64⅞	62	62	64
400 Elec Sto Bat	87⅜	85½	86	87
100 Elec Horn	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100 Elk Horn pf	10	10	10	9¾
400 E PS	5½ pf 9	98½	98½	98½
100 Emer-Br A	13⅞	13	13	
100 End John	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	76⅝
200 End John pf	124	124	124	
$300 Eng P S	53⅜	53¼	53¼	53½
400 E PS 5½ pf	99	98½	98½	98½
1300 Equit Bldg	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	38¼
83000 Erie	78	75	75⅝	76⅜
2100 Erie 1 pf	64¼	62¾	64	63
100 Erie 2 pf	60	60	60	
1500 Evans Auto	64⅞	63⅜	63⅜	65
300 Eureka Vac	56⅞	50½	50½	50¾
200 Fairb Morse	47	46⅝	46⅝	47
100 Fed Mot T	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19
200 Fidelity Ins	98	98	98	98¾
100 Fluene's	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	96
1300 First Nat St	71⅞	70	70½	70¾
8900 Fisk Rubber	17⅞	16¾	16¾	17⅜
500 Fisk Rub 1pf	70	69¾	69¾	70
100 Florsheim pf	99¼	99⅛	99¼	99
10200 Fleischm'nn	76	73¾	74½	74⅜
200 Florsheim	3	3	3	3⅛
600 Foundation	52½	52	52	50½
4200 Fox A	52½	50	50	53
400 Follansbee	67⅜	66¾	66⅞	66⅞
800 Freeport Tx	47¼	46	46	
200 Fuller pf	103½	103½	103½	
2200 Gabriel A	30⅞	27	27	31¼
1600 Gardner M	16⅞	16	16	16⅝
900 GenAmTk	99	91¾	91⅝	93
300 Gen Asphalt	70	69¾	69¾	70⅜
300 Gen Asph pf	112	112	112	
2100 Gen Cable	60	55¼	58	55¼
8400 Gen Cable A	119¼	110¼	115⅞	111
10400 Gen Elec	241⅞	235	237¼	238
1600 Gen Elec Sp	70	71	71⅜	71½
70 GenGE7%B	112	112	112	112
100 Gen G&E B	92¼	91¼	91¼	93
130 GenGE7%A	112¼	112	112	112
530 GenGE6%A	133	133	133	133
35500 Gen Motors	82⅜	81⅛	81½	82⅜
200 Gen M 7% pf	125	125	125	125¼
100 Gen Mills	84¼	84¼	84¼	85
200 Gen O Ad A	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅞
200 Gen O Ad ct	36	34¼	34¼	35½
100 Gen Mills pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	
1800 Gen Ry Sig	109¼	106	106⅜	107¼
100 Gen Refrac	80¾	80	80	81¼
200 Gillette	116¾	116¾	116¾	117⅜
2900 Gimbel Br	41⅜	40¼	41	41⅞
8500 Glidden	43	42	42	42¼
1000 Gobel	59¼	57⅝	57⅝	58½
10800 Gold Dust	57⅞	71	72	72
100 Gold Dust pf	120	120	120	
5800 Goodrich	98⅞	96¼	96¼	97¼
9700 Goodyr rts	16	14¾	14¾	15⅜
12400 Goodyear	133½	128⅜	128⅝	130
200 Goodyear 1pf	103½	103½	103½	103
600 Gotham Hos	71	69	70	69
600 Gotham pf	68⅞	68⅞	71	68⅞
1900 Graham-P	50	48	48¼	49
2700 Granby	93⅜	91⅜	92	93
100 Grand Stores	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	91½
100 Grand Sto pf	115½	115½	115½	
200 Grand Union	27½	27	27	27¾
100 Grand Un pf	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49¾
7000 Grt Nor pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	114¼
400 Grt No pf ctf	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	111⅜
2500 Grt Nor Ore	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	34⅝
2200 Grt W Sug	39	37⅝	38½	38¾
11500 Greene-Can	185⅜	179½	180	180
100 Grant	126	126	126	126
100 Guan Sug	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
900 Gulf Mobile	56	54½	54⅝	54⅝
2300 Gulf Steel	79	77⅛	77⅛	77¼
50 Hack Wt	28	27½	28	
50 Hanna 1pf	95	95	95	95¾
400 Hartman B	30½	30¼	30¼	31
600 Hershey Ch	69½	67¾	67¾	67¾
2500 Hershey pf	85	85	85	85½
100 Hartman A	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25½
10 Hocking Val	45	44⅝	44⅝	45
1100 Hoe & Co	21⅞	21	21	20⅞
300 Hollander	15	15	15	19
300 Homestake	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
500 Houston Oil	85¾	84¾	84¾	88
700 Howe So	79	76⅞	77¾	78¼
1400 Hud Man	50¼	50	50¼	50¼
9300 Hahn D St	46⅞	44⅞	45	46⅝
12200 Hudson Mot	92	89½	89½	91½
900 Hahn D pf	106	105¾	105¾	106
3900 Hupp Mot	73⅝	72¾	72¾	73
1200 Holland F	50	47	47	50
1200 Ill Cent	144¼	142	142¼	143
4500 Ind O & G	32	31¾	31¾	31¾
1200 Indian Refin	35⅞	34¼	34¼	35⅛
800 Indian Re ct	34⅞	34¼	34¼	35½
100 Ingersol R	130	127	127	130
100 Ind Rayon	94	92	92	94½
24400 Inspiration	63¾	62¾	62¾	63⅜
7900 Interboro R	54⅜	52⅞	52⅞	53⅜
1200 Intercon Ru	13⅜	12¾	13	13⅝
100 Int Agri	15	15	15	15
100 Int Agri pf	82¾	82¼	82¼	
100 Int Busi	159	159	159	
4500 Int Cement	97⅞	96	96	94⅛
16700 Int Comb	93⅜	89¼	89½	92½
400 Int Comb pf	117	116⅝	116⅝	118
400 Int D Store	83	81	81	82
400 Int P&P A	33⅜	33	33	32½
2700 Int Match pf	93½	91	91⅛	91
500 Int M Mar	6	5⅜	6	
3600 Int MMar pf	41¼	41¼	42	42½
500 Int Pa&P B	23⅜	22¼	22¼	22½
187500 Int Nickel	63½	61	61½	61½
9100 Int Pa&P C	15⅞	14⅞	15⅝	15¼
400 Int Paper	75	75	75	
200 Int Pap pfN	91	91	91	91½
100 Int Pap 7%	90¾	90¾	90¾	91
10 Int Rys pf	74½	74½	74½	74½
700 Int Silver	143¾	141	143¾	142
600 Int Tel & T	216⅛	211¼	212½	215
1100 Intertypes	33⅛	33	34	32
1200 Island Crk	62	60	62½	60
400 Int Print	57	56¾	56¾	57½
3500 Johns Man	211½	200	201¾	206½
20 Jones & L	122½	121⅜	122	121½
900 Jordan Mot	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
10 KC Pbl Ut	109	109	109	109
1400 Kan City So	93¼	91⅛	91½	91⅞
100 Kan C So pf	68	68	68	68¾
500 Kayser	80⅝	80⅛	80⅝	80
400 Kaufmann	31⅛	31	31	31¼
400 Keith Al pf	115	115	115	115
100 Kelly Spring	21¾	20¼	20½	20¾
900 Kelsey Wh	58⅝	57¾	57¾	58
7900 Kelvinator	16	15⅛	15½	15⅜
6800 Kolster	63	61¼	61¾	62⅜
145000 Kennecott	96⅜	93⅝	94⅝	95⅝
400 Kinney	64½	63½	63½	64
1200 Kraft Chees	35⅝	35⅜	35⅞	35½
2500 Kresge	56½	55½	56	55½
10 Kresge pf	111	111	111	
700 Kress Co	106	105	105	
11100 Kroger	106⅜	105¼	105¼	107
54100 Kreuger	46¼	45	45¾	44½
400 Lehigh C	24¼	24	24	24⅞
100 Lago Oil	29	29	29	
600 Lee Rubber	21¼	21	21	21¼
500 Lehigh PC	62½	61¾	61¾	62½
20 Lehi PC pf	110	110	110	
400 Lehigh Val	99¼	96¼	96¼	98
400 Liquid Car	85	82¼	82¾	84
200 Link Belt	55½	55	55	55½
16000 Loews Inc	74⅛	71¼	74¾	75⅝
100 Loew pf ww	107	107	107	107¼

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '48	88	88
Alleghany Corp 5s	104⅝	103½
Allegheny Val gen 4s '42	95	95
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99⅝	99⅜
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	106	106
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	88	88
Am Chain deb 6s '33	96⅜	96⅜
Am Ice 5s	90⅞	90⅝
Am Int 6½s	106½	105½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	90	90
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104⅛
Am T & T col 5s '46	104⅜	103⅝
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104½	104
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104⅛	104⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106⅜	106⅛
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104¼	104¼
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	83⅜	83⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98⅛	97½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103	103
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105	104⅜
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	245¼	235
Angio-Chile 7s '45	99½	99
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91½	90⅝
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	102½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	85	85
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅜	90⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	118⅜	116¼
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	70½	70
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	71	71
B&O 1st 4s '48	91⅜	91⅜
B&O cv 4½s '33	97⅞	97⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	100½	100¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100½	100½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104½	104¼
B&O 5s series D	100	100
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	108⅜
Beech Creek 4s	94⅝	94⅝
Belding Han 6s '36	100⅝	100
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	104⅝
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	106⅜
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100½	100
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	102½	102⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105¼	105
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	97⅝	97½
Boston & M 5s	95⅝	95¼
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	79½	79½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	100	99½
Boston & NY All Line 4s '55	80	79½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	100	99½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90¼	90¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102⅜	102⅜
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102	102
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94½	94½
Can North 4½s	97¾	97¾
Can North sf 5s '40	111½	111½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101⅝	101⅝
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102¼	102
Cen of Ga 6s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	104½	103⅝
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90½	90½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101⅜	101
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	107⅝	107⅝
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	73½	72
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	99½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95¾	95
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	99
Ches & O con 5s '39	102¼	102¼
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	103	102⅞
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	82½	82½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67	66½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	83¼	83⅛
Chi M&StP 4½s C	94½	94½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	77⅝	77⅛
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	69	69
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92¼	91⅞
Chi & NW 3½s '87	78	78
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	89½	89½
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	95¾	95¾
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Chi & NW 7s '30	110½	110⅜
Chi Railway 5s '27	78½	78½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94⅜	94
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96½	96¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95⅛
Chi RI&P 4½s	91½	90
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	97	97
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	98	98
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	101	101
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115	115
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95¼
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56	87	87
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	101	100¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	100	99⅞
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104⅝	104⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106⅜	106⅜
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94	94
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96½	96⅜
Cola Gas 5s	98¼	98½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99½	99¼
Cons Ry 4s '54	73	73
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	67⅜	67½
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	95½	95½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105¼	105¼
Com Inv Trust 6s	94¾	94¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	66⅛	66
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104⅞
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103⅝	103¼
Container Corp 5s '43	90	89⅞
Container Corp 6s '46	97½	97
Cuba Cane Sugar deb 7s '30	71⅝	71⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	86	85½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100¼	100
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100⅜	100
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	91¾	91¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Del & Hudson 7s '30	102	102
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	98½	98½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89½	89½
Den & R G*Wn 5s '78	90¾	90¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96½	96
Dery Dry Goods 2d	84	84
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¼	100
Detroit ud 5s '49	102¼	102¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6 s'40	107¼	106½
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	97	97
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	97	97
Dodge Bros cf 6s '40	100¾	100
Duke-P Power 6s '6	104¾	104½
Dul Miss Nor 5s	103	103
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100	99¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	85	85
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	93	93
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101¾	101
Erie gen 4s '96	77⅛	77
Erie 5s '67	92⅝	92⅝
Erie 1st con 4s '96	85	85
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	94½	94½
Fed Metal 7s '34	103½	103⅜
Fla East Coast 5s '74	78¾	78
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	106	106
Gen Cable 5½s	99	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	102⅜	101⅞
Gen Refractories 6s '52	107	107
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107⅝	107⅜
Goodyear 5s '57	92⅜	92¼
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	92½
Gotham S Hos 6s	99½	99½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	69¾	69¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105½	105½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	93⅜	93⅜
Great Northern 5½s '52	106½	106
Great Northern 7s '36, '42	110¼	110¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97⅜	97
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	102½	102½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	94⅞	94⅞
Hud & Mah rfg 5s '57	94⅞	94⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	103⅞
Ill Cen 4s,s '66	98¼	98
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	102	101¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	98
Ind Limestone 6s '46	91½	91
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101¾	101¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	91½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97	96½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78¼	77½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78½	77⅝
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	82	81
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	112⅝	111½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96⅝	96⅝
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s	103½	105
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	94½	93¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101¼	101
Int Paper 6s '55	95	94½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	94¾	94¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93	93
Int T&T cv 4½s	117¾	115
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	92½	92¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103½	103½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	72¼	72¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87⅜	87½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104⅝	104½
Kelly Spring Tire 6s '31	110	110
Kinney Co 7½s '36	107¾	107¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102½	102½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
Lake Shore & MS 4s	98	97⅞
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '64	102⅝	102⅝
Lehigh Val T Ry 5s	103½	103½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	84⅜	84⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	117½	117
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98⅜	98½
Long Island unf 4s '49	89¼	89¼
Long Island U 5s	99⅝	99⅝
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	97½	97½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	100	100
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	67½	67½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	87½	87
McCrory 5½s '41	99	99
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104½	104½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100½	100½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	25	24½
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	88½	88½
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99½	99½
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	95	95
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99	99
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	83¾	83¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	100⅞	100⅞
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	92½	92½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74½	74
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96¼	96¼
Mo Pac 5s G rcts	96⅛	96
Montana Power 5s A '43	102	102
Montan Pow deb 5s	99¼	99¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	88	87⅝
Nassau Elec coh 4s '51	58½	58½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	95	94½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	77	77
Nat Rad 6½s '47	77	76
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	9	7⅞
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	12	12
Nat Tube 5s '52	103¼	103
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	95⅜	94⅜
N O T & M 5s B '54	99¼	99¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	102⅞	102⅞
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80¼	80¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106	105½
N Y Chi & St L 4½s '37	94	93¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	101½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106½	106¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	101¼
NY City 4½s '60	100¼	100¼
NY Dock 5s	86½	86½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	115	114
NY Gel H & P pum m 4s '49	92¾	92¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	75	75
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	122	120
N Y Ry inc 6s '65	20	20
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	54	54
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	69	69

	High	Low
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	102⅝	102⅝
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105	105
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99½	99½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅝	110⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106½	106⅜
NY Ry inc 6s '65	20⅜	20
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	103¼	103¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	92⅝	92⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100⅝	100⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101	100⅜
Nor Hyd 5½s ct	89½	89½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103	102
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66½	66
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111⅞	111¼
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	102⅝	102⅜
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111⅝	111⅝
Nor States Jow 6s B '41	105½	105½
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	82½	82½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110½	110½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	105⅞	105⅝
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	89¾	88½
Ore Short Lin rfg 4s '29	90⅞	90⅝
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	86¾	85⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	101	101
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	79	78
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102⅝	102⅜
Pac Pow 5s	100⅛	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	94	94
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99½	99½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	80½	80½
Penn R R con 4s '48	101	101
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99⅝	99½
Penn R R 4⅜s	98⅝	98½
Penn R R 5s '64	103	102⅝
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109½	109⅜
Penn R R col 7s '30	102	101⅝
Penn R R 4s '31	97⅝	97⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105¼	104⅝
Pere Marq 4s '56	88¼	88¼
Pere Marq 5s '56	103½	102½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	90¼	90¼
Phil Co 5s '67	98⅝	98¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99⅝	99½
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31	106	106
Poco Coll 5s	94½	94½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	105½	105½
Postal Tel 5s	92	91⅝
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	95	95
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	192½	192
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	83½	82½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	98
Purity Baking 5s '48	92⅝	92⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97	96⅜	96⅛
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	99	99
Remington Rand 5½s '47	94⅝	94⅛
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	103⅜	102⅝
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102	102
Rochester Gas 4½s '48	99½	99½
Rochester Gas 5½s '46	106	106
Rochester Gas 7s '46	108½	108½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94	94
St L & S F 4s A '50	84½	84½
St L & S F 4½s '78	85½	85¼
St L & S F 5s B '50	100½	100¼
St L S W con 4s '32	96	96
St L S W 1st 5s '52	98½	98¼
St L S W 1st 5s '52	98½	98
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	99⅜	99⅜
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	100¼	100¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	58⅜	58
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	44	42½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	76½	75
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	65⅜	65⅜
Shell Pipe 5s '52	98½	98
Shell Union 5s '47	97	96⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '35	93⅝	93
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	98⅜	98⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99¼	99
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102⅜	102⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96½	96½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93⅛	93
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¼	100¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102⅞	102⅞
So Pacific col 4s '49	89⅝	89
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99¼	99¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91¼	91½
So Pac 4½s '68	85½	85½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	90⅞	90⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	84¼	84¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	113¾	113⅞
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅜	104⅜
Spokane I R 5s '55	77½	77½
Spr Val Wat 5s	97½	97½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	98¾	98¾
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	105½	105½
Tenn Copper 6s '25	108	108
Tenn Elec Pow 6s '47	106½	106¼
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	87	87
Ter RR Asso St L 4½s	98	98
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100½	99⅝
Trans Oil 6½s	94½	94½
Trap Rock 6s	100½	100½
Traux 6½s	99½	99½
Trumbell Steel 6s 6½s	102½	102½
Union Oil Cal 5s '31	101⅜	101⅝
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	93⅝	93⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '68	87½	87½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	95½	95
Union Pacific Con Bn 4s	84½	84¼
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	100	100
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	84¼	84¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	90⅞	90⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	107	180¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93½	93½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108¾	108½
Util P & Light 5½s	95⅛	95
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	104⅛	104
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	91	91
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102½	102½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103	102¾
Wabash 5s B '76	97¼	97¼
Wabash 2d 5s '39	99	98⅞
Wabash 5½s '75	103	102¾
Walworth 6s '45	93	93
Walworth 6½s '35	99	99
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	84¾	84¾
Wash Water 5s	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102½	102½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102⅞	102⅞
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104½	104½
West Va C & C 5s '50	30¼	30
Western Maryland 4s '52	81½	81
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99½
Western Elec 5s '44	103½	103½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	97	97
Western Un 5s '51	102	101¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101¾	101¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	102	102
White Sew Mach 6s '36	99	99
Wilbesbr & East 1st 5s '42	72½	72½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101¼	101¼
Youngstown 5s	100⅝	100⅝
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107½	107½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Mar 5	Mar 4
3½s '47	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.2	
1st 4¼s'47	99.24	99.24	99.24	99.24	
4th 4¼s '38	99.31	99.31	99.27	99.29	99.30
4th 4¼s rg	99.24	99.24	99.24	99.24	
4th 4¼s '47	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	
US 3⅞s '56	100.18	100.18	100.14	100.14	100.18
US 4s '54	103.16	103.16	103.16	103.16	
US 4¼s '52	108.10	108.10	108.10	108.10	108.14

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Akershus 5s	88	87⅝
Antioquia 3d 7s '57	91	91
Antioquia 7s '45	92½	92½
Antioquia 8s B '46	92¾	92½
Antioquia 1st D	93	93
Argentine 5½s '62	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100⅜	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅞	99⅞
Australia 4½s '57	87⅜	87¼
Austria (Gov 7s '43	102¼	102
Australia (Upper) 7s '45	98	98
Austria Hydro 6½s	85½	85½
Batavia Pet 4½s '42	92¼	92¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100	99⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108¾	108¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅞	105¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅝	114⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¼	109¾
Berlin 6½s '50	105½	105½
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	92	92
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92	91⅝
Bogota (Sitq) 8s '45	102¼	102½
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '58	91	91
Bolovia (Rep) 8s '47	101¼	101
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¾	100
Bolivia 7s ct	88¼	88¼
Brazil 6½s '26	95	94⅝
Brazil 6½s '27	95	94⅜
Brazils 7s	100	100
Brisbane '57	91	90¾
Budapest (City) 8s '62	80	80⅜
Buenous Aires 6s Oct '60	90	90
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92½	93
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	102¾	102¾
Bulgarian 7½s '68	89	88¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	97½	97½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99⅝	99⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100	99¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31	104½	104½
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	99	99⅝
Christiania (City) 6s '54	99½	99½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	106	106
Chile (Rank) 6s '61	91½	91⅜
Chile (Rank) ct 6¾s '61	99¼	99¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93⅜	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93⅝	93¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	93½	93½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	106	106
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	93⅝	93½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	86	86
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	92	92
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	87⅜	87⅛
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	94½	94½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	94½	94½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	103¼	103¼
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	85½	85
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	101¾	104
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	97⅝	97⅝
Denmark 4½s	88¾	88¼
Denmark 5½s	99⅝	99⅜
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	97½	97½
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	103¼	102¾
Est R R Co 7s '64	104	103½
Fiat 7s '46 war	154½	152
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	96⅜	96⅜
Finland 5½s '58	87	87
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97⅜	97⅜
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99½	99⅜
Finnish A 6½s '54	96½	96½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105⅛	105⅛
French Nat SS 7 s'49	102	102
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111¾	111
Germ 7s '45	105¾	105¾
Germ 7s '49	105½	105⅝

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	4%	5%
Commercial paper	5½@5½	5½@5½
Customers' loans	5½@6	7½
Collateral loans	6 @6½	7½
Year money	6	--
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	7¾	7¾
Four to six months	7¾	7¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	56⅛c	56⅛c
Bar silver in London	25½d	26d
Bar gold in London	84s 10½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$98,000,000	$2,103,000,000
Year ago today	61,000,000	
Balances	37,000,000	180,000,000
Year ago today	32,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	36,413,908	158,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5⅛@5⅛
60 days	5⅛@5⅛
90 days	5⅛@5⅛
4 months	5⅛@5⅛
5 months	5⅝@5⅝
6 months	5⅝@5⅝

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	5	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4½	London	5½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	3
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	6
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	6½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	8	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Warsaw	6	Bucharest	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$4.84⅛	$4.84⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¼	4.85¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0390¾	.0390¼	.193
Belgium—belga	.1388	.1388½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅜	.193
Germany—mark	.2372¾	.2372¾	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1406¼	.1406¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¾	.0296	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2663¾	.2663¾	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4004¾	.4001	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744	.1744	.1749
Norway—krone	.2666¼	.2666¾	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0440	.0440	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅞	.0059⅞	.193
Spain—peseta	.1516	.1526	.193
Sweden—krona	.2671	.2671¼	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1923⅛	.1923	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175¾	.0176	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.4928	.4921	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6262½	.6262	*
India—rupee	.3644	.3641	.4866
Japan—yen	.4440	.4445	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5656	.5656	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.4268	.4210	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1192	.1192	.3245
Chile—peso	.1208	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9804	.9804	.9733
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0218	1.0238	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.9805	.9805	.1930
	North America		
Canada—dollar	.99½	.99⅛	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4250	.4275	.4985

*Par unsettled.

ISLAND CREEK COAL COMPANY

In February Island Creek Coal Company had a very good month, with production of approximately 524,000 tons of coal. This was somewhat behind the January figure of 531,841 tons, due to the shorter working month, but was around 38 per cent ahead of February, 1928, when output totaled but 378,612 tons.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

SAN FRANCISCO—Southern California Edison Co. has applied to the California Railroad Commission for authority to sell 400,000 shares of series C 5½ per cent preferred and $2,000,000 5

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

COLUMBIA U. C. WINS "A" TITLE

Wins Last Match of the Season From the Harvard Club 6 to 1

METROPOLITAN CLASS A SQUASH TENNIS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL STANDING

	Matches W.	Matches L.	Games W.	Games L.	P.C.
Columbia U. C..	11	1	66	13	.917
Crescent A. C..	8	4	49	35	.667
Princeton Club..	8	4	45	*38	.667
Fraternity S.T.C.	6	6	38	46	.500
New York A. C..	4	8	36	48	.333
Yale Club	3	9	33	*50	.250
Harvard Club ..	2	10	26	58	.167

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Columbia University Club is the metropolitan Class A squash tennis team champion, for the second year in succession, as the season of team matches came to an end with the final round Monday afternoon, though the result was finally settled early last week.

The champions ended their season with a victory, when Harvard Club visited the Columbia University Club courts, and won only one match out of the seven.

Crescent Athletic Club and Princeton Club remained tied for second place, when both scored victories on their home courts, the New Moon seven disposing of New York Athletic Club, 5 to 2, with the aid of three defaults, while Princeton Club defeated Yale Club, also at 5 to 2.

The champions, though they won, showed traces of their hard campaign, all the matches being close, with extra points required in many cases. R. B. Haines, United States champion, was carried to extra points in the initial game by Murray Taylor, western champion, before he won by a score of 17—15, 15—8. Gardner Hirons, Class B champion a year ago, had an even harder struggle before he defeated E. H. Heminway, 15—11, 13—18, 17—16. The only winner for Harvard Club was J. A. Milholland, who has fallen back to softer play, and defeated Nelson N. Alexander, 4—15, 15—12, 15—9. The summary:

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, 17—15, 15—8.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., won from G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, by default.

W. M. Lee, Columbia U. C., defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—12.

D. W. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—13.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, 15—11, 13—18, 17—16.

J. D. Kennedy, Columbia U. C., defeated F. M. Warburg, Harvard Club, 15—13, 15—8.

J. J. Milholland, Harvard Club, defeated N. N. Alexander, Columbia U. C., 4—15, 15—12, 15—9.

Only four of the New York Athletic Club team came over to Crescent Athletic Club to oppose their rivals, but the visitors did so well that the result was not settled until the conclusion of the last pair of matches. J. C. Lyons and Barnwell, Elliott, the Class B stars of the Mercury Foot Club, each won his match in the higher class, Lyons defeating T. H. S. Andrews after a hard battle, 18—14, 18—15, while Elliott came from behind to dispose of A. S. Kuhn, 8—15, 15—11, 15—3. But E. R. Larigan, the Crescent leader, disposed of R. Mason Kirkland, after a hard battle, 12—15, 15—12, 18—15, and then J. C. Tredwell had an easy task to defeat S. R. Greene, 15—3, 15—1.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated R. M. Kirkland, New York A. C., 12—15, 15—12, 18—15.

B. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., won from F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., by default.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., defeated S. R. Greene, New York A. C., 15—3, 15—1.

J. C. Lyons, New York A. C., defeated T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent A. C., 18—14, 18—15.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent A. C., 8—15, 15—11, 15—3.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C., won from C. W. Button Jr., New York A. C., by default.

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C., won from W. E. Chambers, New York A. C., by default.

Gavin Brackenridge earned a place among the leading seeded players of the national championship next week, when he followed up his victory over R. B. Haines last Wednesday, by defeating Thomas R. Coward of the Yale Club, 15—10, 15—10, in the leadoff match of the Yale Club-Princeton Club match. Only six matches were played, the match between A. W. Riley and A. J. Cordier being abandoned when it was found it could not affect the result, after being postponed until Tuesday.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated T. R. Coward, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—10.

J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated R. J. Larner, Yale Club, 15—9, 9—15, 15—3.

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15—2, 15—7.

Arthur Goldburg, Yale Club, defeated J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, 12—15, 15—12, 15—7.

H. G. Davis, Princeton Club, defeated C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, 15—5, 12—15, 15—8.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15—12, 18—13.

H. L. BOWMAN WINS THE BERMUDA NET TITLE

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—Herbert L. Bowman gained his second leg on the Bermuda tennis championship bowl Monday by defeating J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., in the final round, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Hall started aggressively and by sheer power and speed took the first set from his New York rival. But Bowman kept Hall running all over the court and the Jersey youth could not keep up the pace in the succeeding sets.

Bowman played great tennis to take the last set. Although Hall led 3—0 in this set, Bowman soon evened the game at 6-all and then broke through and won his own service.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., and Hall won the mixed doubles championship, defeating Miss Margaret Blake and Henry R. Guild of Boston, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	23	3	5	77	40	49
Seattle	13	2	15	60	64	28
Portland	11	5	14	51	60	27
Victoria	6	6	19	54	78	18

RESULT MONDAY

Vancouver 5, Victoria 2.

VANCOUVER WINS EASILY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Scoring practically at will, the Vancouver Lions won another victory in the Pacific Coast Hockey League here Monday night when they defeated the Victoria Cubs, 5 to 2. Vancouver scored four goals in the first session and added another in the third. Victoria got two successive goals in the second period, but after that short letdown, Percy Jackson, the Vancouver goalie, turned them back easily.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Princeton 8, Dartmouth 5

Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, Only Player to Win in Every Match

Metropolitan Class C Squash Tennis Championship Race of 1928-29 Finds Eli Graduates a Strong Combination

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A team of recent graduates of Yale University, headed by Fergus Reid Jr. of Norfolk, Va., emulated the best traditions of their great predecessors, by winning the metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship from the largest field that has ever competed for the event, without the loss of a match, and with only 12 individual defeats charged against the 11 members who competed.

The seven players who bore the chief burden of the play were Norman Dodd, Fergus Reid Jr., Prescott Evarts, David Dibbell, W. W. Holden, F. A. Potts and N. T. Lane Jr., with E. E. Paramore Jr. and Thorburn Reid Jr. filling in during the earlier part of the campaign, while W. W. Stokes Jr. and J. C. Stanley were the substitutes during the latter half.

The only perfect record went to Evarts, who played in every match with success. He was not called upon to encounter the opposition of Dodd, who won his first 12 matches, playing for the greater part of the time at No. 1, and losing only to Bernhard Knollenberg of Harvard Club, in the very last match of the season, by the close score of 15—17, 15—1, 18—13.

Fergus Reid Jr., playing at No. 2 at first and later dropping to No. 3, missed only one match, and lost twice in addition, once on the only occasion when defeat threatened, when only one match separated the champions from defeat at the hands of the strong Fraternity Club team.

Dibbell also had a perfect record of wins, after he entered the team, replacing E. E. Paramore Jr. at No. 4, in the third round, and then continuing after the fifth round for the balance of the season, with a record of 7 wins.

Holden, fitting into various positions all through the season, lost only twice, and missed one match, near the end of the series. Potts, after a weak start, developed into one of the most reliable winners, though replaced once or twice by substitutes. He was defeated by M. H. Westerfield of Elizabeth Town and Country Club, in the opening match, but was victor in his remaining 9 matches. Lane, the remaining regular, was absent twice and lost once, early in the season.

Paramore, starting as a regular, soon dropped out of the play, on account of his business, and Thorburn Reid Jr., also filling in during the earlier matches, was also displaced by one of the regulars soon after the start. Then, after the holiday vacation, Stokes, and soon afterward Stanley, stood so close to the regular lineup that they were relied upon to fill any vacant places, practically as regulars. Each lost only once, both against players of the New York Athletic Club.

Altogether it was one of the best-rounded-out organizations ever taking part in the series, with little to choose between the top men and those placed close to the foot of the list.

City Athletic Club, with many members of its 1928 champion team still competing, though several of the leaders were promoted to Class B as many of the Yale Club players had been, and Columbia University Club, with a team that improved in quality considerably as the season progressed, but was unable to make much of a stand against the leader, tied for second place, with two defeats each, with Harvard Club, one match behind, taking fourth position. The other teams were far behind, though a word should be said for Elizabeth Town and Country Club, making its first appearance in the league, and playing all its games away from home, with only one day a week of regular practice with William Owens, the professional, kept close to the leaders all the way through to the end, when it lost 4 matches out of 6 to fall back to a tie for seventh place. The results of the games:

Yale Club	5	Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	2
Yale Club	7	Shelton Club ...	0
Yale Club	6	City A. C.	1
Yale Club	4	Fraternity S.T.C.	3
Yale Club	6	Short Hills Club.	1
Yale Club	7	Park Ave. S. C..	0
Yale Club	6	Apawamis Club..	1
Yale Club	6	Heights Casino..	2
Yale Club	5	New York A. C.	2
Yale Club	7	Princeton Club ..	0
Yale Club	7	Columbia U. C...	0
Yale Club	6	Harvard Club ..	1
City A. C.....	5	Heights Casino...	2
City A. C.....	5	Princeton Club ..	2
City A. C.....	7	Crescent A. C....	0
City A. C.....	5	Columbia U. C...	2
City A. C.....	7	New York A. C..	0
City A. C.....	7	Apawamis Club..	0
City A. C.....	7	Short Hills Club.	0
City A. C.....	5	Fraternity S.T.C.	2
City A. C.....	5	Park Ave. S. C..	2
City A. C.....	7	Shelton Club	0
City A. C.....	6	Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	1
Columbia U. C..	5	Short Hills Club.	2
Columbia U. C..	6	Heights Casino...	1
Columbia U. C..	4	New York A. C..	3
Columbia U. C..	6	Shelton Club	1
Columbia U. C..	5	Park Ave. S. C..	2
Columbia U. C..	4	Fraternity S.T.C.	3
Columbia U. C..	7	Crescent A. C....	0
Columbia U. C..	6	Princeton Club...	1
Columbia U. C..	6	Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	1
Columbia U. C..	4	Harvard Club ..	3
Columbia U. C..	6	Apawamis Club..	1
Harvard Club ...	7	Apawamis Club..	0
Harvard Club ...	5	City A. C.	2
Harvard Club ...	5	Park Ave. S. C..	2
Harvard Club ...	4	Fraternity S.T.C.	3
Harvard Club ...	7	Shelton Club	0
Harvard Club ...	7	Short Hills Club.	0
Harvard Club ...	6	New York A. C..	1
Harvard Club ...	5	Crescent A. C....	2
Harvard Club ...	4	Princeton Club...	3
Harvard Club ...	4	Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	3
Princeton Club...	6	Fraternity S.T.C.	1
Princeton Club...	4	New York A. C..	3
Princeton Club...	6	Crescent A. C....	1
Princeton Club...	4	Shelton Club	3
Princeton Club...	6	Heights Casino...	1
Princeton Club...	5	Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	2
Princeton Club...	4	Apawamis Club..	3
Princeton Club...	5	Short Hills Club.	2
Park Ave. S. C..	4	Crescent A. C....	3
Park Ave. S. C..	6	Apawamis Club..	1
Park Ave. S. C..	5	Short Hills Club.	2
Park Ave. S. C..	4	Princeton Club...	3
Park Ave. S. C..	4	Fraternity S.T.C.	3
Park Ave. S. C..	5	Shelton Club	2
Park Ave. S. C..	5	Heights Casino..	2
Park Ave. S. C..	3	New York A. C..	3
New York A. C..	7	Shelton Club	0
New York A. C..	4	Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	3
New York A. C..	4	Heights Casino..	3
New York A. C..	7	Crescent A. C....	0
New York A. C..	5	Apawamis Club..	2
New York A. C..	7	Short Hills Club (default)	0
New York A. C..	5	Fraternity S.T.C.	2
Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	6	Crescent A. C....	1
Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	4	Fraternity S.T.C.	3
Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	5	Apawamis Club (one not played)	1
Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	7	Short Hills Club.	0
Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	4	Heights Casino..	3
Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	7	Park Ave. S. C.	0
Eliz'beth T.&C.C.	7	Shelton Club ...	0
Heights Casino..	4	Harvard Club ..	3
Heights Casino..	4	Crescent A. C....	3
Heights Casino..	4	Apawamis Club..	3
Heights Casino..	4	Short Hills Club.	3
Heights Casino..	5	Fraternity S.T.C.	2
Heights Casino..	7	Shelton Club ...	0
Fraternity S.T.C.	4	Short Hills Club.	3
Fraternity S.T.C.	5	Apawamis Club..	2
Fraternity S.T.C.	5	Shelton Club	2
Fraternity S.T.C.	4	Crescent A. C....	3
Apawamis Club..	5	Shelton Club	2
Apawamis Club..	4	Short Hills Club (two not played)	1
Apawamis Club..	4	Crescent A. C....	3
Shelton Club ...	5	Crescent A. C....	2
Shelton Club ...	6	Short Hills Club.	1

THREE TITLISTS IN TOURNAMENT

Draw for Squash Tennis Is Made—Haines Heads the List

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fifty-four amateur players, including three United States champions, as well as many others of lesser prominence, will contest the national championship at squash tennis, beginning next Thursday, at the Columbia University Club, according to the draw made public by the committee in charge for the National Association, of which Nelson N. Alexander is the head.

Rowland B. Haines, national champion, who represents the home club, heads the list, and has a bye at the top of the draw, while Harold R. Mixsell, national veteran champion, and second on the ranking list, is at the head of the lower half. Next in order comes Edward R. Larigan of the Crescent Athletic Club, New Jersey champion, and Milton Baron of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club. Gavin Brackenridge, who has been among the "first 10" in past years, and has the distinction of a victory over Haines last week and another over Thomas C. Coward, former national champion of the Yale Club, Monday, is fifth, and Coward goes to sixth place. Jerome L. Kerbeck, No. 2 of the champion Columbia University Club team, and a consistent winner in good company all season, is seventh, and Burdett H. O'Connor, who is now No. 5 on the national ranking list, ends the seeded list.

Haines and Brackenridge, with Frank A. Sieverman Jr., of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, are the leading players in the first quarter, while Larigan, Murray Taylor, western champion, of the Harvard Club; Auguste J. Cordier, also a former National champion, of the Yale Club; Kerbeck, Stuart M. Sperry, newly crowned Class B champion, of the Princeton Club, and W. Murray Lee, number 10 in the ranking list, of the home club, are included in the second quarter.

Mixsell and O'Connor are the seeded stars in the third quarter, with R. M. Kirkland of New York Athletic Club, and several members of the Columbia University Club champion team to bear them company. Mixsell will have E. G. McLaughlin, one of the best of the newer players of the champions, for his first opponent, while O'Connor will encounter R. H. Reutter, another of the regulars of that team. Coward, who has a bye in the lower section, and Milton Baron, will fight out the final section, unless an unexpected performer displaces one of them, which does not seem likely. The complete draw is as follows:

FIRST ROUND

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, vs. Yale Stevens, Yale Club.

B. W. Richert, New York A. C. vs. E. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., Fraternity S. T. C., vs. J. N. Cole, Columbia U. C.

*E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C. vs. C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club.

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, vs. D. W. Haines, Columbia U. C.

H. A. Mayer, City A. C., vs. A. J. Cordier, Yale Club.

F. C. Hart, Essex Club, vs. Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C.

*J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia U. C., vs. H. B. Fisher, Fraternity S. T. C.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, vs. S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club.

J. D. Kennedy, Columbia U. C., vs. W. M. Lee, Columbia U. C.

Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity S. T. C., vs. Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club.

*H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, vs. E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, U. C.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., vs. G. B. Woods, Harvard Club.

A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, vs. F. M. Loughman, New York A. C.

H. G. Davis, Princeton Club, vs. W. E. Chambers, New York A. C.

*B. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., vs. R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C.

*C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, vs. R. M. Kirkland, New York A. C.

R. J. Larner, Yale Club, vs. C. E. Cameron, Essex Club.

H. S. Thorns, Yale Club, vs. Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C.

*Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., vs. H. V. Crawford, Yale Club.

C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, vs. L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club.

J. C. Lyons, New York A. C. vs. L. A. Strasser, Shelton Club.

SECOND ROUND—Upper Half

*R. B Haines, Columbia U. C., vs. J. C. Rochester, New York A. C.

H. P. Cole, Fraternity S. T. C., vs. J. C. Neely, Princeton Club.

*Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, vs. winner of Whitehouse-Stevens.

SECOND ROUND—Lower Half

F. P. Day, Yale Club, vs. winner of Lyons-Strasser.

*T. R. Coward, Yale Club, vs. C. R. Smith, Fraternity S. T. C.

H. E. Wilson, Fraternity S. T. C., vs. Arthur Goldburg, Yale Club.

*Seeded players.

INDIANA SWIMMERS DEFEATED BY IOWA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—University of Iowa's swimming team defeated the Indiana University tankmen in a closely contested meet here, 40 to 31. This was the third "Big Ten" victory for the Iowa team, it having won previously over Wisconsin and Minnesota.

B. N. Liddle '31, Iowa dash star, and F. T. Hodges '30, Hoosier distance swimmer, furnished the thrills in the relays, while Capt. R. A. Winston '29, of Indiana, and J. C. Crookham '30 of Iowa shone in the dash events. J. W. Hunt '29, Indiana diver, continued his newly found stride to outpoint opponents for his third first place of the season. Iowa won five firsts to Indiana's three. No water polo game was played.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by B. N. Liddle '31, Iowa; R. A. Winston '29, Indiana, second; R. L. Larsen '31, Iowa, third. Time—25.7s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. C. Crookham '30, Iowa; B. N. Liddle '31, Iowa, second; R. A. Winston '29, Indiana, third. Time—59.7s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. L. Lloyd '31, Iowa; B. N. Liddle '31, Iowa, second; F. T. Hodges '30, Indiana, third. Time—6m. 9s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by I. A. Lowell '31, Iowa; N. L. Hammer '31, Indiana, second; D. F. Vordermark '29, Indiana, third. Time—1m. 55s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by A. A. Lauter '29, Indiana; L. A. Hoegh '29, Iowa, second; N. F. Williams '31, Iowa, third. Time—2m. 55.7s.

235-Yard Freestyle Relay—Won by Indiana (R. A. Winston '29, N. L. Hammer '31, D. H. Shipp '29 and F. T. Hodges '30). Time—2m. 9.8s.

264-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Iowa (H. L. Lloyd, L. A. Hoegh '29 and R. L. Larsen '31). Time—3m. 3s.

Fancy Diving—Won by J. W. Hunt '29, Indiana; B. W. Thayer, Indiana, second; H. E. Nyholm, Indiana, third.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Yale 30, Harvard 28
Purdue 45, Ohio State 34
Illinois 32, Minnesota 27
Indiana 35, Iowa 30
Michigan 37, Wisconsin 22
N. C. State 34, Mississippi 32
Colgate 34, Penn State 20
Michigan State 26, Marquette 15
Dayton 33, St. Viator 31
Midland 39, Nebraska Wesleyan 15
Carroll 35, Coe 20
Columbia 26, Luther 20
Mt. Morris 38, Milton 19
South Dakota 34, Des Moines 37

Close Competition in Figure Skating

United States Contenders Are Conceded Slight Edge at Start of Second Day

At the completion of the first day of the North American championships in figure skating being held at the Boston Arena, experts concede the United States contenders in the men's and women's singles a slight edge but the free skating to be held this afternoon, in which the Canadians are particularly skilful, may sway the verdict their way. In pairs the decision will clearly be a close one, for Miss Maribel Y. Vinson and Thornton Coolidge, United States champions, and Montgomery Wilson and Miss Constance Wilson, Canadian champions, performed in brilliant style, Monday afternoon, and followers consider the showing of Nathaniel W. Niles and Mrs. Charles B. Blanchard, former United States title holders, nearly equal if not equal with the others.

The North American figure skating championships are held every two years and unlike the United States and Canadian championships, which have many events on the program, the schedule for the North American title meet includes only three events—men's and women's singles and pairs. In the men's singles Roger F. Turner, United States champion, is considered slightly ahead of Wilson, the Canadian title-holder, while Miss Vinson's customary accuracy and steadiness in the school figures is thought to have been somewhat better than that of the Canadian woman champion, Miss Wilson. Monday's events included school figures for both men and women in the morning and pair skating for program in the afternoon. Today at 4 p. m. the pairs will skate again, this time for performance. The points were awarded Monday to pairs on what they did and today they will be awarded on how they do it.

Although the main competition appears to be between Turner and Wilson in the men's singles and Miss Vinson and Miss Wilson in the women's, Frederick Goodridge and J. L. Madden, both of the Boston Skating Club, are not out of the running for men, and Miss Suzanne Davis of the Boston Skating Club has shown capabilities in the women's school figures. In the pairs also the skating of Miss Dorothy Weld and Richard L. Hapgood of the Boston Skating Club is worthy of mention, although they are not considered dangerous contenders for the title. This pair won the United States junior championships this year, and are now engaging in their first senior competition.

The North American championship winners of two years ago, Miss Beatrix Loughran of New York for the women, Melville Rogers of Ottawa for the men and Miss Marion MacDougall and Chauncey Bangs of Ottawa, pair titlists, are not defending their championships. Miss Loughran has retired altogether from skating after having won the United States and North American titles in women's singles for several years. Therefore, all the crowned champions for 1929 will be new ones in the North American events.

Monday's pair skating furnished illustrations of what can be expected of the leading contenders in free skating this afternoon. The two Wilsons, Thornton and Miss Constance, who by the way, are brother and sister, did not move with the speed and dash of their chief competitors, Miss Vinson and Miss Coolidge, but they displayed grace and perfect ease as well as unity of movement that counts for more than speed. They duplicated each others turns and twists with precision. The United States contenders, it seemed, executed more difficult tricks, which may have accounted for their slight wavering from uniform motion. However, the performances were so full of grace and skill and speed that it is quite surprising that the sport does not attract the attention of the athletic world that it unquestionably merits. The results of years of training were apparent in the daring displays and the free skating in singles today should be productive of even greater spectacles.

Free skating for men today starts at 2:30 p. m., and for women at 3:15 p. m. The final skating of pairs will start at 4 p. m., winding up the events and the figure skating season of 1929. The judges are Charles M. Rotch, president of the Boston Skating Association; Heaton R. Robertson, of New Haven; John S. MacLean, Toronto; Norman Gregory, Montreal.

New Second Place in Bowling Table

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS TEN LEADING FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Team	Points
Pencik Grocers	2753
K. of L. (Chicago District).....	2727
Stockyards Alleys	2724
Livestock Press	2716
Rogers Park	2713
W. A. Alexander & Co.....	2711
People's Recreation	2700
The Kids	2697
Windy City, Ohlers	2683
Aetna Life Insurance.....	2682

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Second place in the five-man event at the twenty-ninth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress has been claimed by the Knights of Lithuania, Chicago District, with a total of 2727. They ousted the Stockyards Alleys at the Dexter Pavilion Monday night after Martin Kehoe's five had held second a few hours with 2724.

Peter Zemek was high for the Lithuanian team with a total of 597. The games for this team were 921, 911 and 895. J. W. Hofbauer set the pace for the Stockyards team with 590, which included one game of 248. W. Conway was next with 563 and Capt. P. A. Kornibe was third with 561.

Frank McDonough led the Livestock Press team into fourth place, contributing 574 to their total of 2716. The games were 883, 902 and 931, the slow start keeping them out of a chance for first place.

Singles and doubles are absent from the schedule until Thursday. Secretary A. L. Langtry announced a table showing that 436 of the quintets entered in the tourney are from Illinois, 261 from Wisconsin, 198 from Michigan, 146 from Ohio, 104 from Indiana, 97 from New York, 88 from Missouri, 36 from Iowa, 34 from Minnesota, 33 from Pennsylvania, 27 from Kentucky, 14 from Nebraska, 11 from New Jersey and 38 from 12 other states and Canada.

TECH CORPS WINS SHOOT

The Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was declared the winner of the intercollegiate rifle matches recently held at New England universities in an announcement made at the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commanding general of the first corps area. M. I. T. scored a total of 7473 points. Norwich University with 7268 points was second. Other scores were those of the University of Vermont, 7265; University of Maine, 7092; Connecticut Agricultural College, 7086; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 6982, and Boston University, 6672.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Minnesota 2, Wisconsin 0

MURPHY BREAKS SCORING RECORD

Makes 22 Points in Game Which Clinches Second Place for Purdue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—With C. C. Murphy '30 hitting the hoop from all angles of the court to accumulate 22 points and set a new all-time "Big Ten" individual scoring record with a total of 143 points for the season, Purdue University's speedy quintet clinched runner-up honors in the race, here, Monday night, by decisively defeating Ohio State University, 45 to 34.

PURDUE		OHIO STATE
Cummins, lf	rg	Fesler
Harmeson, Elbel, rf	lg	Larkins
Murphy, c	c	Van Heyde, Morrison
Schnaiter, Lyle, rg	lf	Evans, Tittle
Booth, Sleight, lg	rf	Ervin, Hinchman

Score—Purdue University 45, Ohio State University 34. Goals from field—Murphy 8, Cummins 5, Harmeson 2, Schnaiter, Lyle, Booth for Purdue; Larkins 3, Van Heyde 3, Morrison 2, Ervin 2, Evans 2, Hinchman, Tittle, Fesler for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Murphy 6, Cummins, Harmeson, Schnaiter for Purdue; Ervin 2, Van Heyde, Larkins for Ohio State. Referee—N. E. Kearns, De Paul. Umpire—J. J. Schommer, Chicago. Time—Two 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The University of Illinois basketball team ended its Western Conference season here, Monday night, with a record of six victories and six defeats by defeating the University of Minnesota, 32 to 27. Three baskets by J. D. How '29 in the last five minutes of play gave Illinois the margin of victory.

Capt. H. G. Otterness '29 and R. E. Tanner '29 led the Gopher quintet with eight points each. The summary:

ILLINOIS		MINNESOTA
How, lf	rg	Tanner, Hutchinson, Loose
Harper, Hill, rf	lg	Engebretson, Bolstad
May, c	c	Nelson, Williams
Dorn, lg	rf	Hovde
Mills, rg	lf	Otterness

Score—University of Illinois 32, University of Minnesota 27. Goals from field—Mills 4, How 3, Harper 2, Dorn 2, May for Illinois; Otterness 3, Tanner 3, Hutchinson 2, Nelson for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Dorn 5, Harper, How, Mills for Illinois; Hovde 4, Otterness 2, Tanner 2, Hutchinson for Minnesota. Referee—Frank Lane. Umpire—John Getchell. Time—Two 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Michigan defeated University of Wisconsin, 37 to 22, in an uproarious basketball game before 10,000 here last night, taking the lead for the "Big Ten" championship. The Wolverines are the only team in the Conference able to defeat Wisconsin and they have done it twice. In order to tie for the title, the Badgers must defeat University of Chicago.

Three quarters of the game was played with grim defense on both sides, the Wolverines leading by 12 to 11 at the half. As the second half advanced the Badger defense went to pieces and the Michigan basket shooters began to score freely. The insertion of T. T. Kanitz '30 at right forward for James Otwig '30, turned the tide. Twice he swept down the floor to receive passes and put the ball through the hoop. That gave Michigan the lead, 25 to 20, and thereafter Coach George Veenker's boys found the hoop from all angles.

MICHIGAN		WISCONSIN
Truskowski, lf	rg	Chmielewski
Orwig, Kanitz, rf	lg	Ellerman, Kowalczyk
Chapman, c	c	Tenhopen
Rose, rg	lf	Foster
McCoy, Lovell, rg	lf	Matthusen, Miller

Score—University of Michigan 37, University of Wisconsin 22. Goals from floor—Chapman 4, Kanitz 3, Orwig 2, Truskowski 2, Rose, McCoy, Lovell for Michigan; Ellerman 3, Chmielewski 2, Foster 2, Tenhopen 2 for Wisconsin. Goals from foul—McCoy 3, Chapman 2, Rose 2, Truskowski, Kanitz for Michigan; Foster 2, Matthusen, Ellerman for Wisconsin. Time—Two 20m. periods. Referee—S. J. Feezle. Umpire—F. H. Young.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University defeated University of Iowa, 36 to 30 in the final "Big Ten" basketball games of the season for the Hoosiers. It was the fourth victory in 12 Conference starts for the locals. Fumbles and inaccurate passing featured the first half, which ended with Indiana ahead, 19 to 18.

INDIANA		IOWA
Cooper, lf	rg	Farroh, Kinnan
Strickland, rf	lg	David
McCracken, c	c	Wilcox
Veller, Scheid, lg	rf	Nelson, Spradling
Miller, rg	lf	Twogood

Score—Indiana University 36, University of Iowa 30. Goals from floor—McCracken 8, Strickland 3, Cooper, Scheid for Indiana; Wilcox 5, Nelson 3, Twogood 3, Spradling 2 for Iowa. Goals from foul—McCracken 4, Scheid 3, Strickland, Cooper, Miller for Indiana; Spradling 2, Nelson, Wilcox, Farroh, Kinnan for Iowa. Time—Two 20m. periods. Referee—S. Allison. Umpire—J. J. Moloney.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION LEADING SCORERS

(At close of play Feb. 25)

	Goals	Ass'ts.	Pts.
Desjardine, St. Paul	13	9	22
Ingram, St. Paul.....	16	3	19
Campbell, Kansas City ..	10	8	18
Stuart, Minneapolis	15	3	18
Cook, Tulsa	12	6	18
Mitchell, Duluth	12	6	18
Wilson, St. Paul	12	5	17
Headley, St. Louis	10	7	17
Lafrance, Tulsa	12	4	16
Dunfield, Kansas City...	8	7	15
Keats, Tulsa.....	10	5	15
Dutkowski, Kansas City.	10	4	14
Sheppard, Tulsa	9	5	14
Goyer, St. Louis	10	4	14
Lessard, Kansas City....	9	4	13
McCormick, Kansas City.	6	7	13
Morrison, Duluth	10	3	13
Adams, Minneapolis	7	5	12
Graham, Tulsa	4	8	12
Mitchell, Kansas City....	7	4	11
Garrett, Minneapolis	9	2	11
Cameron, St. Louis	10	1	11

YATES WINS MEDAL ROUND

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Having returned Monday morning from Havana, where he won the Cuban amateur championship, Arthur Yates of Rocester, former New York state title holder, just barely had time to unpack his bag of clubs when he went out and returned a card of 35—35—70, only two strokes above par, to win the qualifying medal in the annual Palm Beach title golf tournament over the country club course here Monday.

McKAIN GOES TO WHITE SOX

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—The wanderings of Harold L. McKain, former Cleveland pitcher declared a free agent by Commissioner Landis, have been stopped at the Dallas Chicago American League Baseball Club training grounds by Manager R. A. Blackburne. McKain, who won 20 and lost six games with the Decatur Club of the Three-Eye League last season, has signed a White Sox contract.

COLUMBIA SIGNS WALKER

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward Walker, former coach of the Stanford University line under G. S. Warner, has been engaged to replace John Depler, resigned, as head line coach at Columbia University for the coming football season, it was announced today.

RYAN ELECTED CAPTAIN

STORRS, Conn. (AP)—J. R. W. Ryan '30 of New Haven, star left forward of the Connecticut Agricultural College basketball team for the last three years, was elected captain of the 1930 team Monday. Robert J. Fenn '30 of Hartford was named manager.

WESTERFIELD IN THE FINAL ROUND

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IN THE SHIP LANES

IT IS not until a list of the new vessels built within recent years is compiled that one obtains a clear picture of the rapid increase in the number of transatlantic vessels. With an increase of 4 per cent in first class business in the period 1925-1928, an increase of approximately 10 per cent in second class and roughly 63 per cent in third class travel, there have been enough new ships built to handle all the first class transatlantic travel annually, not considering the vessels formerly, and still, in service.

The new vessels have accommodations for an average of nearly 500 first-class passengers, and, with 18 new ships built or building within the last three years, this statement may be verified by allowing 10 round trips a year, on which basis 180,000 passengers could be handled. Ten voyages is less than the number of trips made by most ships, and the 180,000 passengers is within 20,000 of the total number of first-class passengers carried in the North Atlantic trade in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928.

Eliminating the three new 60,000-ton vessels projected by the Cunard, White Star and French Lines, the following is a list of the new ships which have recently entered or will shortly enter the New York-European ports run:

Bremen and Europa, 45,000 tons each, North German Lloyd; Ile de France, 42,000 tons, French; Augustus (motor), 32,649 tons, and Roma, 32,000 tons, Navigazione Generale Italiana; Columbus, 32,500 tons, North German Lloyd; Statendam, 30,000 tons, Holland-America; Conte Grand, 26,000 tons, and Conte Biancamano, 24,416 tons, Lloyd Sabaudo; Vulcania and Saturnia (both motorships), 24,000 tons each, Cosulich; New York, Hamburg, Deutschland, and Albert Ballin, 20,000 tons each, Hamburg-American; Kungsholm, 19,000 tons, and Gripsholm, 17,000 tons (both motorships), and a third motor vessel building, Swedish-American.

Growing Competition

In addition to these ocean greyhounds for the New York service, the Canadian Pacific has made notable addition to its fleet with the four 20,000-ton "Duchesses" — the Bedford, Atholl, Richmond and York —and is building a 42,000 ton ship, the Empress of Britain which will, of course, have first class in addition to other designations, all these vessels being employed in the St. Lawrence River route to European ports.

The competition, already keen in the North Atlantic, will be intensified by the addition of the new vessels and steamship men already are planning more extensive advertising and promotional work to fill the ships built during the present era of ship construction which is so rapidly replacing the pre-war vessels with palatial, fast, modern vessels.

Cruise Vessels

The growing vogue of winter cruises is typified in a report recently made by the Canadian Pacific Steamships, noting the morning reports received from several of their vessels engaged in this service. From the Duchess of Bedford came word that the ship was just leaving San Juan, Porto Rico, on the third of her winter cruises. East of her by several thousand miles, her sister-ship, the Duchess of Richmond, was proceeding along the west coast of Africa, while the Empress of Scotland on her Mediterranean cruise reported from Algiers, Algeria. The Duchess of Atholl, on a South America-Africa voyage, was in Montevideo, Uruguay, and the Empress of Australia, en route around the world, had reached Hong Kong and was leaving for Shanghai. The cruise log of the C. P. R. vessels reads like an atlas but it denotes the growing interest in winter trips to exotic spots—the more remote from civilization the greater the appeal to the tourists.

Panama Canal Records

During January, 1929, the Panama Canal reported 603 commercial vessels transited, a new high record for a month, the former record having been established in December, 1927, with 589 transits. Tolls also made a new high record and the figures do not take into account the government vessels which passed through the canal toll-free, numbering 126 ships.

Tolls for January amounted to $2,503,000 and the number of ships passing through daily averaged 19.45, or, if the toll-exempt ships were included, the daily movement would show an average of 23.74 ships. The large number of government ships during the month is explained by the movement of a considerable part of the Atlantic fleet going into the Pacific for fleet maneuvers in the Gulf of Panama. Due to the decrease in oil traffic, the tolls collected for the first seven months of the current fiscal year are somewhat lower than for the same period a year ago.

Literature on Ships

All vessels of the Matson Navigation Company leaving San Francisco are supplied with current and older copies of the following publications, varying in number from one to six current and an equal number of old copies of each: The Christian Science Monitor, The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, Der Herold der Christian Science, Le Héraut de Christian Science. The Matson Line's ships include the Malolo and others in the Honolulu service, together with three, which formerly operated under the name of the Oceanic Steamship Company, between San Francisco and Australia.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, March 7

Ecuador, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; American Shipper, American Merchant, for London; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne Bremen; Aconcagua, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Friday, March 8

Berengaria (midnight), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Saturday, March 9

Roma (12:30 a. m.) N. G. L., for Naples, Genoa; New Amsterdam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Gripsholm, Swedish-American, for Gothenburg; Athenia Cunard, for Cobh Liverpool; Cameronia, Anchor, for Londerry, Glasgow; Laurentic, White Star, for Mediterranean cruise; Aurania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre London; Minnekahda Atlantic Transport, for Boulogne, London; Doric, White Star, for Belfast, Liverpool; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Southern Cross, Munson, for east coast South America; Volendam, Holland-America, for West Indies cruise.

Wednesday, March 13

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, March 10

President Van Buren (8 a. m.), Dollar, on world service (westward); Laurentic (2 p. m.), White Star, for Mediterranean cruise.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, March 13

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, March 14

Sierra Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, March 15

President Cleveland, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, March 16

Calawali, Lassco, for Honolulu.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, March 7

President Harding, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Doric, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; Aurania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax.

Friday, March 8

Athenia, Cunard from Liverpool, Cobh; De Grasse, French, from Havre.

Saturday, March 9

Muenchen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Sunday, March 10

George Washington United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Monday, March 11

President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward); American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport from London, Boulogne; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Tuesday, March 12

Pan America, Munson, from east coast South America; Ausonia, Cunard, from Southampton Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh; Mongolia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco; Ebro, P. S. N., from west coast South America.

Wednesday, March 13

Olympic White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

FLORIDA BANK HELPS SHIPS OF SEA AND AIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—An 8,000,000-candlepower revolving light atop the 18-story Barnett National Bank Building has been chartered by the Federal Bureau of Navigation as "Barnett Beacon," as a guide to shipping entering the St. Johns River. The flash of the light has been seen 60 miles at sea.

The bank has also installed another 8,000,000-candlepower stationary light from the same tower as a guide to the Municipal Aviation Field, in addition to painting on the roof of the building two arrows, one 103 feet by 8 feet and one 54 feet by 4½ feet, which have been officially chartered by the Government.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 5c cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO—Completely equipped; city of 30,000; good home portrait trade in surrounding territory; excellent location; small overhead; established 12 years. MABEL HEIST BICKLE, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Established 1905. For those desiring rest or experienced care in a harmonious, helpful home atmosphere; State license. Tel. Catonsville 333.

Virginia Threadgill Edith M. Emmons

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL home ranch on highway, 184 acres, consisting of Blenkheim apricots, Imperial prunes, table and juice grapes, walnuts and grain; nice 8-room house and porches; good buildings; electrically lighted; telephone; plenty of water; tractor horses; fully equipped; price $90,000, terms. C. E. HITCHCOCK, Box 185, Route 1, Concord, Calif.

20 ACRES, park, on ocean and Roosevelt highway; deep sea fishing; big game; irrigation; orchard, garden, berries, buildings; reasonable, terms. Owner, H. TIMEUS, Pistol River, Oregon.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Beautifully situated home of 8 rooms; 4 bedrooms, 3 colored tile baths, tile kitchen, electric refrigerator, electric controlled heat, sun porch; double garage; grounds completely landscaped; sprinkler system; quiet and restful, yet near Hollywood Blvd.; $35,000. MRS. STILLWELL, 2009 El Cerrito Pl. Granite 3078.

RANCH FOR SALE

HAYWARD, CALIF.—2½-acre ranch, attractive, modern home; chicken, rabbit buildings; shrubs, fruit trees, flowers; electrically equipped; excellent roads; near schools, churches, forced; $9,000, terms. WALDO GERNANDT, Route 2, Box 207.

TO LET — FURNISHED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cornelia Hotel Apartments, 641 O'Farrell St., Downtown—Newly renovated. Frigidaire, wall beds, 2, 3, 4 rooms furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator and office service; $35 to $85 per month or weekly rates.

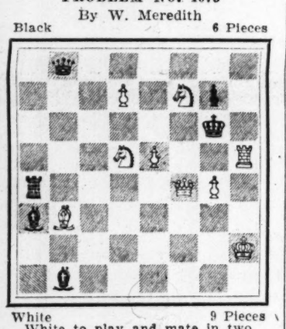
CHESS

by George H Babbitt

PROBLEM NO. 1075

By W. Meredith

Black — 6 Pieces



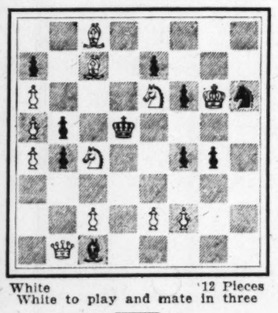
White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1076

By M. Karstedt

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1073. P-Q7

No. 1074. 1. R-K7 K-R3
2. K-B6
1. P-R3
2. K-B7

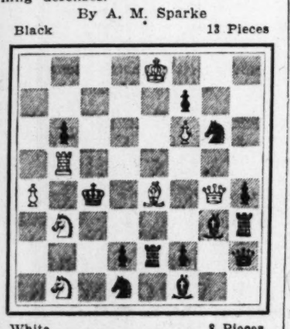
Prob. Comp. A. M. Sparke } Kt-Q7

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The following example shows two interference unpin mates, made possible by two black moves, so the problem may be said to have four unpinning defenses.

By A. M. Sparke

Black — 13 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

Dr. Alexander A. Alekhin of Paris, the world's champion, who arrives in New York the middle of the month, will remain about eight weeks in the United States, with some engagements already booked as far west as Colorado, where he will exhibit at the Denver Athletic Club the last of April. The American Chess Bulletin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, is handling the champion's tour, and his first appearance will be at the Manhattan Chess Club March 18-24.

The final scores in the Manhattan C. C. tournament show that A. Kupchik, the National Federation champion, improved his position one-half a point by winning the following game in the final round, to finish second:

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Kupchik White	Kline Black	Kupchik White	Kline Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 PxP	KtxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	14 BxB	QxB
3 P-B4	P-QKt3	15 Kt-K4	Q-K2
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt2	16 KR-Q	QR-B
5 P-K3	B-K2	17 Q-K2	KR-Q
6 B-Q3	Castles	18 QR-B	R-B2
7 Q-B2	P-KR3	19 P-R3	KR-QB
8 B-B4	P-Q4	20 R-B2	Kt-B3
9 QKt-Q2	P-B4	21 Kt-Q6	R-Kt
10 PxBP	BxP	22 KtxB	KRxKt
11 Castles	Kt-B3	23 B-R6	R-Kt
12 P-QR3	B-Q3	24 KR-QB	Resigns

The final standing follows:

Players	W.	L.	Players	W.	L.
Kevitz	8	1	Fischman	4	5
Kupchik	6½	2½	Kussman	3½	5½
Kashdan	6	3	Belhoff	3	6
Samuels	5½	3½	Tenner	3	6
Willman	4½	4½	Kline	1	8

The American champion, Frank J. Marshall, contesting 26 games at the Brooklyn Institute C. C., won 24, drew 1 and lost the following game to E. Solomon:

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Marshall White	Solomon Black	Marshall White	Solomon Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 B-KB4	P-QR3
2 P-QKt4	PxP	17 BxKt	Q-B
3 P-QR3	P-K3	18 Kt-Q6	BxKt
4 PxP	BxP	19 BxB	R-B2
5 P-QB3	B-K2	20 Q-B2	Q-B3
6 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 B-K5	QR-KB
7 P-K5	P-B4	22 R-K3	Kt-K5
8 PxPep	KtxP	23 BxKt	PxB
9 B-Q3	Kt-B3	24 R-KB	Q-B5
10 Kt-B3	Castles	25 QxP	B-Kt4
11 Castles	Q-B2	26 QR-K	RxP
12 R-K	B-Q2	27 R-B3	R-B8ch
13 Kt-R3	QR-K	28 QRxR	QxRch
14 Kt-QKt5	Q-Kt	Resigns	
15 Kt-K5	KtxKt		

An interesting game contested a few years ago by the world's champion, with notes from the Providence News:

ZUKERTORT OPENING

Alekhin White	Fletcher Black	Alekhin White	Fletcher Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3(a)	17 P-B4	P-K3
2 P-B4	P-B4	18 Kt-B3	PxP
3 P-Q4	Kt-B3(b)	19 BPxP	P-QKt4(g)
4 P-Q5	Kt-Kt	20 P-K5	P-Kt5
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	21 Kt-Q	Kt-K5(h)
6 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	22 Q-Q3	P-B4
7 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	23 P-K6	Q-R4(i)
8 Castles	Castles	24 PxP	PxP
9 B-B4	P-KR3	25 Kt-R4	B-R3(j)
10 Q-Q2	K-R2	26 QxKt	PxQ(k)
11 P-K4	Kt-R4(c)	27 BxPch	K-R
12 B-K3	Kt-Q2	28 Kt-Kt6ch	K-R2
13 QR-K	R-QKt(d)	29 KtxRch	K-R
14 Kt-KR4	QKt-B3(e)	30 Kt-Kt6ch	K-R2
15 P-KR3	Kt-Kt	31 Kt-K5ch	K-R
16 P-KKt4	KKt-B3(f)	32 Kt-B7 mate(l)	

(a) By imitating White's move, Black aims at equality. Gunsberg was partial to this way of meeting the Zukertort opening. Steinitz and Zukertort generally continued 2 P-Q4 or 2 P-K3 for White, thus at once throwing the game into regular variation of the queen's pawn or sometimes the queen's gambit.

(b) 3 . . . PxP; 4 KtxP, Kt-B3 saved loss of time for Black.

(c) This move was timed late; White can now retreat to a good post at K3 without blocking the king's pawn.

(d) Hoping to start a queen side attack.

(e) Loss of time, as White strengthens his position and threatens to capture the other Kt.

(f) We believe, here, 16 . . . P-K4; 17 PxKt, QxKt; 18 PxPch, PxP, would open up Black's game favorably. If 17 KtxP, Black loses a pawn unless he recaptures with the king.

(g) At last Black launches his queen side attack, but White has a more decisive king side attack under way.

(h) Striving for a light horse attack, but the Kt gets stuck in the morass!

(i) Threatening to win the exchange by B-R3, but White ignores it, as he springs a beautiful queen sacrifice when Black attempts it.

(j) Black might have prolonged the struggle a little by playing instead, 25 . . . Kt-K2: 26 KtxP, KtxKt; 27 BxKt, K-Kt3; 28 Q-B2, etc., with a white win in the offing.

(k) Here, 26 . . . Kt-K2 was necessary to avoid the mating net.

(l) This queen sacrifice, while quite sound, and adding a pretty finish to the contest, also illustrates yet another one of the many varieties of Philidor's Legacy.

The forty-third Rhode Island state championship was captured by S. L. Thompson of Pawtucket, for the first time, in the Feb. 22 tournament, with S. Almgren second and L. B. Corey third.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

LYNN

COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous *and* Wood

Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall Incorporated — 8 Central Square

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

FOR SALE, NEW YORK CITY—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment with lease to October 1st; excellent neighborhood; at present 5 rooms now rented more than pay rent; most desirable as lovely home or excellent small business; due to unforeseen circumstances owner will sacrifice at very low figure. Box K-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR RENT—In co-operatively owned apartment house, restricted ownership; 3-room apartment, east, south and north outlook; favorable terms for long lease or sale. Address Box G-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HARMONIOUS country home for children, kindergarten and first grade work; supervised play. PAULINE JENKINS, Seaford, Long Island. Wantagh 779-R.

OCEANSIDE NURSERY
Tel. Rockville Centre 357-W
Home of refinement for children needing special loving care in harmonious surroundings.
MRS. H. WHYTE-JONES
38 Oceanside Ave., Oceanside, Long Island, N.Y.

SUN DIAL COTTAGE—Exclusive home with country environment for children; near New York. Tel. Cleveland 10242. JOANNA TAPPEN.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

THEODORE R. SMITHANA
BUILDER, CONTRACTOR
Great Neck, N. Y. — Great Neck 112

DANCING STUDIOS

THE LINCOLN STUDIO—Private instruction in modern ballroom dancing. 166 Prospect St., Providence, R. I. 2 Dexter 9619.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460
A. & A. NEW YORK CITY

MARGARET MAY INC.
Personal designing studio for custom made gowns and millinery
HATS MOLDED TO HEAD
2521 B'way, N. Y. C. (Cor. 94th) River. 9553

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Employment Agency)
For Reliable Attendants
New Registration by Appointment Only
550 W. 144th St., N. Y. C. — Edgecombe 1772

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Office positions for Men and Women
Cortlandt 2335-2362 — 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. — CORT. 1554

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
High-class domestic help. 1437 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Mansfield 7632.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 437 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351. New York City

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept. Remington Typewriter Co.
MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
158 West 45th Street — Bryant 8835

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York — Audubon 2856

HELP WANTED — MEN

FIRST CLASS CHEF for men's school near Albany, N. Y. For particulars apply Box A-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS or companion for child of six years; Christian Scientist preferred. A-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NURSERY governess: 3 little girls, 2½, 4½, and 6½; entire care, no laundry; Christian Scientist preferred; suburbs New York City, near station; liberal salary to right person; References required. Telephone Scarsdale 1581.

WANTED—Refined housekeeper, with daughter, in pleasant motherless home; grown children; must be good cook. R. HAMEL, 75 Fulton St., N. Y. Beekman 9282.

YOUNG lady to help domestically in decorator's studio, mornings. VAN BOSKERCK, 25 Park Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.
Rest home, cheerful, charming atmosphere, open fires; best home table and service; attention if desired; 45 minutes by express from New York; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; 2 blocks from shops yet quiet; high elevation. Telephone 3770 Greenwich, Conn., or write for particulars, 303 Milbank Avenue.

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ARDMORE, PA., 126 Argyle Rd.—Several suites still available in Argyle Court; charming new building, delightful surroundings, best transportation facilities; near Christian Science church. Phone Ardmore 1068.

BOSTON—Small suites near Art Museum, $40-$45. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Ave.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

HIGH STANDARD FOUND IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Higher professional standards are required of teachers in the public schools than in any other, according to Dr. Arthur J. Jones of the University of Pennsylvania, who has just made a survey of the placement of college graduates. The survey shows that an increasingly large number of college-trained men and women are turning to the teaching profession.

"Mere graduation from a good approved college, however, does not qualify one for teaching in the public schools," Dr. Jones said, "but the type of training given in a two-year normal school course is considered of higher value than the same time spent in college work."

RAILROADS PERFECT SIGNAL EFFICIENCY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Safety on railroads in the United States has increased remarkably, it is reported here by C. F. Stoltz, chairman of the signal section of the American Railway Association.

Modern signal systems have been so perfected, he said, that the average locomotive engineer will not encounter a single false signal indication once in his lifetime of service. The ratio of correct to false signals is 4,000,000 to 1.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Local Classified

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LEATHER GOODS REPAIRING

EXPERT repairing of trunks, bags, suitcases, umbrellas. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston. Back Bay 1225.

MOVING AND STORAGE

J. J. MARTIN
Movers and Packers

PACKING SHIPPING STORAGE
WEEKLY trips between NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and INTERMEDIATE POINTS, goods insured in transit. 4160 Washington St., Boston. Parkway 0180.

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; house-to-house moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 2907; Uni. 9847-W.

MUSICIANS WANTED

MUSIC ARRANGER—Familiar with, or capable of, arranging semi-classic and popular songs, to work with young composer. R-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging; estimates cheerfully given; best of references. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

SPECIAL RATES on painting, papering, ceilings, floors; free estimates; terms. ACME PAINTING CO., Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 3579.

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ENJOY a bit of real winter in the north land; quiet, sunny home, for rest and study. MISS A. L. PRIOR, Burk's Falls, Ont. Canada.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

CALL Cathedral 4307 when needing an accountant-auditor; bookkeeping for firms without bookkeeper; personal attention and satisfaction guaranteed. 16x B-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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LONG ISLAND SOUND, NORTH SHORE, 1 Hour from New York, 31 Miles Out—Large house adjacent splendid bathing beach; sports; 3 acres very fertile land; raise abundance vegetables; suitable boarding house-restaurant; will lease or sell. KENDON, INC., 512 Fifth Ave., New York City.

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.
Furnished bungalow, four rooms, bath, fireplaces, garage; situated on lake; 1½ miles from station; 1½ hours from New York; rental $1000 for season. Apply MATTHEW BRIGGS, 507 Fifth Ave., New York City. Murray Hill 4833.

ROOMS AND BOARD

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 5852 Willows Ave.—Large room, excellent board, for one appreciating good home; $10 a week. Woodland 5754-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED in Brooklyn or New York, room and board, or share apartment by young business woman; convenient to Wall St.; terms must be stated. W-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Suite 6, 107 Huntington Ave.—Comfortable, light room, with kitchen privileges; near bathroom. Copley 5117-M. Transients.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—One and two large rooms, kitchen, semi-private bath, steam; all subways; 15 minutes to Manhattan, Triangle 5854.

NEW YORK CITY, 307 W. 79th St., Apt. 9-C—Two beautifully furnished rooms, double and single; all conveniences; centrally located; references.

N. Y. C.—Comfortable double front room, near bath, southern exposure, twin beds, privileges, elevator, electricity; reasonable. Schuyler 8024.

NEW YORK CITY—Delightful, homelike, double, sunny; single or en suite. 934 West End Ave. (106th). Apt. 3-E; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 76th St., 23 West—Very attractive double and single rooms; near Central Park; board optional; convenient; reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 180th St.—Single outside room; private family; business person preferred; $6. Billings 10154.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., 4629 and 1109 Spruce St., Holmehurst—Double and single rooms, running water, showers, private baths; breakfast optional. MRS. H. CONSTANTINE. Phone Allegheny 3141.

PHILADELPHIA, Hotel Lenoir, 1119 Walnut St.—Attractive rooms, hot and cold water, private baths; permanent or transient guests.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Light, quiet, nicely furnished single or double rooms in private family; business people desired; breakfast and dinner optional. 811 Hillside Ave. Tel. Plainfield 1989.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Owner's residence; paying guests desired; 2 large, cheery, warm rooms; near church. 216 Brown St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT adjusts and writes up tangled or neglected books; $2 per hour. L-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CAPABLE man of 33 requires work in small hotel; can keep accounts and handle correspondence; willing to be generally useful. E-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE—20 years' training, accounting, finance, organization; now employed; desires connection with well established concern; will locate anywhere. N-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

PRIVATE SECRETARY — Protestant, 38; stenography, bookkeeping, French, used to travel; can relieve busy executive of all office routine. J-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMAN calling on department stores and specialty shops desires change; can assume entire selling responsibility of meritorious product or serve in executive capacity; conscientious worker; satisfactory references. W-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 27, experienced, desires position as chauffeur; neat, courteous, reliable; N. Y., N. J. license; go anywhere. OSMER, 1080 Abbott Blvd., Palisade, N. J.; Cliffside 1721.

YOUNG man desires position, interior decorating or antiques; anxious to learn business. C-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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COOK—Experienced; city or country. Box K-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman, visiting companion or care children full or part time. Box K-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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BOSTON — Housekeeping apartment with maid for rent until May 28; 6 rooms, 3 baths; completely furnished; overlooking Charles River Basin. E-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. — Tel. Back Bay 4330

NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. — Tel. Caledonia 2706

LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace — Tel. Gerrard 5422

PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra — Gutenberg 42.71

FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta — Tel. 28.406

BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden — Merkur 6523

PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. — Tel. Rittenhouse 9186

CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. — Tel. Wabash 7182

CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. — Tel. Cherry 7699

DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. — Tel. Cadillac 5035

KANSAS CITY
405 Continental Building — Tel. Victor 8702

SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. — Tel. Sutter 7240

LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. — Tel. Trinity 2004

SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. — Tel. Main 8904

ST. LOUIS
1793 Rlway. Exch. Bldg. — Tel. Chestnut 5173

PORTLAND ORE
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. — Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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have hot water all the time at a small guaranteed rate per month. Estimates and advice cheerfully given on all kinds of electrical work.
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Gar. 2096-J
Gar. 2096-J 128 Queen St. S. Reg. 4255-W

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
Phone Regent 478—A Driver Will Call
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West

The Ferrey Coal Co. Ltd.
Lattimer & Lehigh Coal
"Hamilton By-Product Coke"
Regent 1475 Cannon & Ferguson Ave.

PROSPECT DAIRY, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavour try our Pasteurized-in-the-Bottle Milk, also Fresh Butter, Cream and Buttermilk.
F. A. JONES, Prop.
241 Prospect Street — Phone Gar. 5695

HOWARD BROS.
CLEANERS and DYERS
52 Rebecca Street — 466 King St. East
Reg. 809 and 810 — Reg. 959

For Milk, Cream, Butter
Guernsey Milk and Ice Cream
Phone R8600
THE PURE MILK CO.

Buy Your Groceries at
A. G. BAINS
91 King St. East — Phone R. 1824

"STAR BAKERY"
For Choice Baked Goods
GIVE US A CALL
Phone Gar. 4525

English Haberdashery
Burberry Ulsters
FASHION-CRAFT
CLOTHES SHOP
Edwin E. Bell, Ltd. 51-53 King St., East

GOODRAM BROS.
SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Representing OIL-O-MATIC and UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
88 King West — Reg. 2745

DEPENDABLE PAPER BOXES
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16-18 STEVEN STREET

JOHN C. DIGGINS
JEWELER
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

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(continued)

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Ontario

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(Continued)

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Other Than United States and Canada

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PRIVATE HIRE—Closed or open cars can be hired for long or short tours; any distance undertaken; terms by arrangement. Owner driver, MR. A. WOOLF, 59 St. Augustines Ave., S. Croydon. Phone Croydon 2503.

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"Like a Gem in a Beautiful Setting"
Standing in 2 acres, 2 minutes sea. All bedrooms fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU: SEPARATE TABLES: COMFORT THE KEYNOTE FROM 3 GUINEAS.
Readers of this paper welcomed.
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POST VACANT

(Continued)

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165 STATION ROAD

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Continued)

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Send a p. c. and we will call
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CAKES and CHOCOLATES GUARANTEED PURE
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Midland Arcade
Paradise St.
Five Ways
52 Granby St., Leicester
London: 101 Regent Street, W. 1

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Hand Tailored Suits made from the highest grade Indigo Blue Serge or Cashmere. . . From 5 Guineas, Ladies' Coats and Costumes in the newest materials. From 6 Guineas.
Patterns on application

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Limited
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Watch, Clock & Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

BOURNEMOUTH

(Continued)

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65 Commercial Road
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94 High Street, Poole

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Specialities in Linen of all descriptions
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HIGH CLASS HAIRDRESSERS & PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
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Trucks Loaded to Country Stations

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High-Class Millinery
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(Exactly Opposite G. P. O.)
"Perfect Repairs"—Equal to New

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Be ready for the Spring
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13 Bridge Street, Bristol Bridge. Phone 9309.

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High-Class Purveyor
Best Ox Beef—Wether Mutton
Poultry and Eggs from own farm
Families waited on daily
Distance no object.
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and The Hayes, Cardiff, and
Water Street, Port Talbot

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56 Gloucester Rd., Bishopston — Tel. 1949
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CHINA and EARTHENWARE
PYREX COOKING GLASS
Special attention given to Replacements & Matchings.
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FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS
Limited
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JULIA WARD HOWE.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: Author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and a reformer, a woman of wide sympathies and activities who was possessed of a vision of woman's rightful place in the world of today. Mrs. Howe was born in New York City. On the paternal side she traced her ancestry back to that founder of Rhode Island, Roger Williams. Julia Ward's home surroundings were cultured and the girl was a natural student. At 17 she was both an able linguist and a contributor to the magazines. After her marriage, she settled down in Boston where her drawing-room became a center for the social and intellectual life of the city.

After the Civil War Mrs. Howe's sympathies turned toward the cause of woman suffrage; in many ways she contributed to the success of that cause through the pulpit and the lecture platform. Another cause which was close to her heart was that of international peace. She had seen something of the Civil War. It was enough.

Though Mrs. Howe's writings were published in periodicals and in books, her one poem, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," secured her rank among the foremost women of America. It seems that, during a visit to war-time Washington, she frequently heard columns of marching men singing "John Brown's Body." The northern woman was impressed by its rhythm and its swinging melody, but the coarse words distressed her. One night she woke to find a rush of words flooding her consciousness; they were the words for which she had waited. She rose, picked up a pen and some odd bits of paper, and wrote. A few hours later, so it is said, she had no recollection of what she had written, with difficulty deciphering her own scrawl. The poem was published in the Atlantic Monthly for February, 1862, but what meant more to Mrs. Howe was that the verses were speedily acclaimed and sung by the soldiers.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How does President Hoover expect to discharge his new duties?—*News Section* 20
2. Do the Russians have any equivalent for the English "Mr.," the French "M.," or the German "Herr"? —*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
3. What is the extent of the American scrap iron and steel business annually?—*Editorial Notes* 20
4. Where was an annual rainfall of 800 inches reported? —*Odds and Ends*..... 20
5. Whom has Mexico drafted to quell its revolt?—*News Section* 20

—

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Odds and Ends

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San Diego Union-Tribune: Mussolini must shudder each morning when he faces the menial task of shaving most of the Cabinet members.

Sand-Box Tree

The seeds of the sand-box tree or "monkey's dinner bell" are contained in separate capsules which explode with a report like a cap-pistol. In this way the seeds are scattered so that the new plants will not be crowded together.

Detroit News: There is said to be no can opener in Colonel Lindbergh's large and comprehensive collection of gifts which is on display in St. Louis. Otherwise the future seems provided for.

Screen Extras

While there are approximately 11,000 screen extras listed at the central casting office, but 750 requests for them are received daily.

Toledo Blade: Ages ago, it is said, the elephant roamed over Texas. But aren't there fresher tracks than that down there?

Economy in Canning

Apricot pits, disposed of formerly as fuel by California canners, are now made into various industrial ingredients such as oils, perfumes and flavorings.

A Quotation for Today

STRAIGHT from the Mighty Bow this truth is driven,
They fail, and they alone, who have not striven.
—CLARENCE URMY

What They Say

Dr. Ralph W. Sockman: "Public opinion is the final deciding power of a democracy. Unless it can be kept trustworthy and then trusted there is no hope of our American type of political development."

Leo Maxse: "Anglo-American affairs offer a singularly unpromising field for the activity of busybodies, but busybodies insist on regarding this sphere as peculiarly their own."

Roy L. Smith: "Our most dangerous alien is not as dangerous as the disloyal native."

Sheila-Kaye Smith: "By a Christian life I do not mean merely a moral life or even a humane and generous life . . . but a life given over wholly to the practice of the presence of God."

J. C. Penney: "If we have decided where we want to go, and are not particular whether the road be rough or smooth, long or short, we shall finally arrive at our destination."

Calvin Coolidge: "Prosperity is an instrument to be used, not a deity to be worshiped."

The Children's Corner

The Hole in the Window

"SO you're back from the South, Mr. Bluebird," said the Maple Tree.

"Yes," said Mr. Bluebird, preening his feathers as he sat on a branch after his dip in the bird bath. "Mrs. Bluebird and I returned several days ago, but we've been looking for a house. You see," and he gave himself a last vigorous shake, "the sparrows have taken the house we had last year. Not that I care, though," he added, hopping to another branch, "the roof leaked, anyway, but we haven't found another one yet."

"You may build your nest in my branches if you like," said the Maple

In Flew Mrs. Bluebird With Some Food for the Babies.

Tree politely. "The robins and some of the other birds do that."

"You're very kind, I'm sure," said Mr. Bluebird, "but our nest isn't as strong as the robin's nest, and we need a snug place, like a bird house, to build it in."

"I know of a place you might like," said another voice.

The Brown House, which stood close to the spreading branches of the Maple Tree, had of course overheard the conversation.

"The children were playing in my attic the other rainy day," continued the Brown House, "and Bobby accidentally threw his ball right through the window. I'm sure the hole in the glass is big enough for you to fly through, and just inside is a ledge, right under the roof, which I think might do very well for you."

"Why, thank you," and away flew Mr. Bluebird.

It was on a Saturday afternoon a few weeks later that Mother and the children, who lived in the Brown House, were all on the front porch when Daddy came home from town. He was carrying a very flat, square package, and Mother laughed when she saw it.

"At last," she said, "you are going to mend the attic window."

Daddy unwrapped the package carefully, and carefully he wiped the square pane of glass it contained until it shone as clear as crystal. Then, with the glass and a piece of soft putty, he climbed the stairs to the attic.

Mother had just time to sew one button on the rompers she was mending, and Big Sister had finished just one small cross stitch flower in her embroidery, and Little Sister and Bobby had tossed their ball back and forth to each other about six times, and Billy had gone down to the gate and back on his kiddy car, when Daddy came back with the pane of glass and the putty still in his hands.

"I can't mend the window, after all, Mother," he said.

"Why not?" asked Mother, laying down her work.

Big Sister looked up, with her needle half through her work; Bobby waited, with the ball just ready to throw; little Billy got off his kiddy car and climbed the porch steps.

"Because," said Daddy "Well—I think you'd better all come and see for yourselves." So Daddy led the way, and "clumpty, clumpty, clump, clump, clump," everybody climbed the attic stairs behind him.

"Be very quiet," said Daddy, as they reached the top. "Go on your tippy toes, over to the window, and see what you can see."

So they all tiptoed over, and there on a ledge near the broken window, tucked away in the angle of the sloping roof, was a tiny nest, and four sturdy young bluebirds pushed up their heads, and opened wide yellow mouths, as the children bent over them.

Just then there was a fluttering at the broken window, and in flew Mrs. Bluebird with some food for the babies. She looked startled at seeing so many strangers, and perched on a beam overhead.

"We'd better go," whispered Mother.

"Well?" said Daddy, when they were all downstairs again, "do you think I'd better mend the window?"

"No, indeed!" said Mother, and Big Sister, and Little Sister, and Bobby, and Billy all together—"NO!"

These United States

Washington

The State of Washington was originally a part of the disputed Oregon country. This region was visited by Sebastian Vizcaino in 1603, and by Capt. James Cook in 1778. The Lewis and Clark expedition reached there in 1805. The first settlement was made at the present site of Tumwater in 1845, and the State was admitted into the Union as a State in 1889.

The timber wealth of the State is very great. It leads all others in lumber manufacture, as there are over 9,000,000 acres of woodland. Shingles form the most important item of the lumber products, although masts and spars for ships are shipped by the thousands to other parts of the country. The giant trees are located in western Washington, while large live-stock ranches are in the eastern part. There are also extensive coal beds. The most valuable crop raised is wheat, while the State is foremost in the salmon industry.

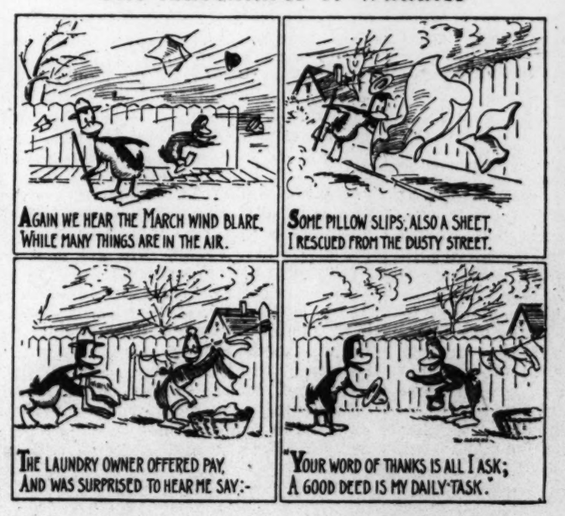
The state seal is a picture of George Washington with the words: "The Seal of the State of Washington 1889" around the edge. The state motto is Al-ki meaning "By and By," while the state flower is the rhododendron, chosen by the people. The state nicknames are "Evergreen" and "Chinook."

Washington was named after George Washington. It was originally to have been called Columbia, but when it asked to be admitted as a territory under the name, Congress objected on account of its similarity to the District of Columbia, so the name was changed to Washington.

Olympia is the capital, while the seaport towns of Seattle and Tacoma are the nearest gateways to the ports of Asia. The bulk of the shipping to and from Alaska go through these two ports. They are located on the shores of Puget Sound, which is a very popular summer resort.

There are ten national forests and seven national bird reservations in the State.

The Adventures of Waddles


AGAIN WE HEAR THE MARCH WIND BLARE, WHILE MANY THINGS ARE IN THE AIR.
SOME PILLOW SLIPS, ALSO A SHEET, I RESCUED FROM THE DUSTY STREET.
THE LAUNDRY OWNER OFFERED PAY, AND WAS SURPRISED TO HEAR ME SAY:-
"YOUR WORD OF THANKS IS ALL I ASK; A GOOD DEED IS MY DAILY TASK."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Other Treasures

Scribner, Neb.

AN INCIDENT here of a year or so ago should not go unrecorded, for it proved that brotherly love can be made manifest in a large way in a small town.

The local scavenger had for years performed the odd tasks of cleaning and hauling with remarkable cheer. It had been no position of ease but he had eked out a living and had been content—even though he had not been able to lay aside any worldly means. Then came what appeared disaster. One of his faithful horses passed away.

For a few days the man was quite disconsolate, but the treasures of kindliness and good will which he had laid up were forthcoming.

One day he was directed to a hitching rack where it had been his custom to leave his team. Could he believe his eyes? There stood the old wagon and the remaining horse, but with them was a new horse, and the old dilapidated harness had been supplanted with a bright new outfit. Had some prank been played?

Appeal was made to a near-by merchant for explanation, and he was told that his fellow townsmen had contributed to his necessity out of their deep appreciation for his faithful labors and cheerful disposition.

In Lighter Vein

Higher Learning

"What is it now?"

"Neighbor wants to borrow your Shakespeare set."

"Can't she borrow a volume at a time?"

"No, she wants four volumes to elevate a bridge table."—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Cue

Maid: "The master's gone into the bathroom."

Cook: "Righto. Tell me when he starts the chorus and I'll put his eggs on."—*Humorist.*

Office Economy

Office Manager: "I'd like to take you out to dinner tonight, Miss Jones."

Stenographer: "Fine, I won't go to lunch."

Longitudinal Space Only

Mrs. Kitchenette: "Mother is coming to stay with us for a week."

Mr. Kitchenette: "Where will we stand her?"

Life

"It beats me what he sees in that place."

A Word a Day

Ability

Ability includes practically every form of power; bodily power or strength, pecuniary power or resources to meet obligations, mental power or cleverness, moral power or one's best endeavor.

The quality in an agent which makes an action possible, especially sufficient power to act competently in any relation, is ability. The word itself comes to us through the French *habile*, "able, active," from the Latin *habilis*, "easy to handle or manage," the root being *habere*, "to have, to hold."

Ability is frequently compared with "capacity." Capacity is the power to receive, hold or contain. As applied to intellectual faculties it denotes power to take in knowledge as distinguished from power to express in doing, which is ability. Ability is developed through exercise and practice and while it may also be used to suggest native efficiency. Capacity specifically indicates natural receptivity.

In the plural, abilities means special intellectual power, talent. "Our abilities," it has been said, "include our natural capacity, faculties and talents, with all the dexterity, skill and readiness that can be acquired."

The second syllable of a-bil'-i-ty is accented. Sound *a* as in *sofa*, both *i*'s as in *till*, *y* as in *fancy*.

If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

President Hoover's Inaugural

NO STRAINING after rhetorical effect, no effort to attain any degree of oratorical excellence, is apparent in the inaugural address of President Herbert Hoover. Rather is it a straightforward discussion of certain existing conditions in the United States, with a declaration of what will be the method of the new Administration in dealing with them. It is not even a consideration of all public questions which have been under fierce discussion in the last few years. For on the vexed problem of what shall be done for American agriculture the President is silent except for his statement that his position and recommendations will be made clear in a message to the special session of Congress which it is his purpose to call. He sums up what he conceives to be the more important mandates from the recent election as being:

> The maintenance of the integrity of the Constitution; the vigorous enforcement of the laws; the continuance of economy in public expenditure; the continued regulation of business to prevent domination in the community; the denial of ownership or operation of business by the government in competition with its citizens; the avoidance of policies which would involve us in the controversies of foreign nations; the more effective reorganization of the departments of the Federal Government; the expansion of public works; and the promotion of welfare activities affecting education and the home.

Mr. Hoover looks upon the years which have elapsed since the closing of the World War as a period of reconstruction and of the attainment of world distinction "based upon confidence in our sense of justice as well as our accomplishments within our own borders and in our own lives." For what has been achieved in this direction he properly expresses the gratitude of the Nation to the retiring President, Calvin Coolidge. Indeed, at this moment, when the Nation is so enthusiastically and whole-heartedly pledging its support to the new Chief Executive, of whom it expects great things, it is well that there should be due emphasis laid upon the really great and intelligent devotion to the public welfare, the wise guidance and the restrained leadership exercised by Mr. Coolidge. Called to the Presidency under circumstances which might well have baffled a lesser man, he retires from office amid the plaudits of a grateful people.

Critical examination of the inaugural address shows that the new President ascribes primary importance to the lamentable condition of law enforcement in the United States. To this he gives, under the frank title "The Failure of Our System of Criminal Justice," first place in his consideration of pressing problems requiring drastic action. Foreign affairs, discussed from the viewpoint of world peace, he relegates almost to the end of his address, but gives emphasis to the importance of the subject by discussing it to a greater length than is given to any other topic.

The new President finds "disregard and disobedience of law" the most malign of all dangers confronting the Nation today. He is too wise, his vision is too extended to ascribe all this lawlessness to any revolt against the Eighteenth Amendment. He denies that it indicates a decay in the moral fiber of the American people, or any impotence upon the part of the Federal Government to enforce its law. So far as the Eighteenth Amendment is concerned, he points out that:

> A large responsibility rests directly upon our citizens. There would be little traffic in illegal liquor if only criminals patronized it. We must awake to the fact that this patronage from large numbers of law-abiding citizens is supplying the rewards and stimulating crime.

In his discussion of this phase of the problem he calls upon all patriotic and honest citizens, to assist in stamping out crime and outlawry by "refusing participation in and condemning all transactions with illegal liquor." He is clearly awake to the fact that it is by no means the masses of the people, and emphatically not the typical American of simple life and orderly habits, who are contributing to the disrespect of law in the land, but rather the very rich, who in too many instances make common cause with confessed members of the underworld to serve their appetites, and to achieve in their own minds a certain distinction by being above the law. A wider measure of observance of law, and determined enforcement by officials of all laws, whether agreeable to them or not, are the obvious remedies, and these Mr. Hoover does not fail to recommend. But he makes his chief contribution to the topic of American lawlessness by his promise to appoint a National Commission,

> for a searching investigation of the whole structure of our federal system of jurisprudence, to include the method of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the causes of abuse under it. Its purpose will be to make such recommendations for re-organization of the administration of federal laws and court procedure as may be found desirable.

It is worth noting that this is not distinctively a commission to inquire into the merits of prohibition. It is not even an inquiry with an eye single to discovering whether prohibition can or cannot be enforced. Rather it is an inquiry to be prosecuted into the whole notorious question of American disregard for law, dealing with the Eighteenth Amendment merely as one of the factors in that situation. It is a mere truism to say that the virtue of this investigation will depend largely upon the characteristics of those into whose hands it shall be committed, and that Mr. Hoover's selection of members of the commission will be awaited with the utmost interest, and scrutinized with the most searching care.

Mr. Hoover's prolonged service in foreign lands, as well as the extent to which he developed the foreign trade activities of the Department of Commerce, has aroused a lively and natural interest in his probable position on international affairs. Not very much appears in his inaugural address to gratify this interest. Except for a vigorous approval of the participation by the United States in the World Court, and an assurance that this country should "support every sound method of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement," he makes no concrete recommendations or promises. He pronounces the temper of the American people one always for peace, but executives always thus depict the character of the people whom they lead. He declares alike for appropriations for defense and for the limitation of armaments. At the very outset he puts his finger unerringly on the cause of any menace of war when he says: "The dangers to the continuation of this peace today are largely the suspicion and fear which haunt the world. No suspicion or fear can rightly be directed toward our country." None the less, it will be the duty of the Chief Executive, and, for that matter, of everyone who participates in this or in any other Administration, to do all possible for the avoidance of the arousing that fear or suspicion, even though it be unjustified. It is not only justifiable fear or suspicion that leads to international broils. Therefore, the obvious policy for a nation intent upon peace is to avoid acts that seem to indicate its willingness to resort to war for the accomplishment of its ends. And in the positive direction it is clearly its part to initiate, as well as participate in, endeavors by means of conferences, round-table discussions, or multiform treaties, which may lead to the allaying of doubt and suspicion throughout the world. The tone of Mr. Hoover's address leaves no question that this is the policy which he has in thought.

For the rest the new President discusses subjects which year by year are handled with more or less completeness by President and Congress. He does not touch the tariff, leaving that with the farming problem to the future message. He declares against government participation in business, but for rigid government regulation of that form of business which involves the exploitation of natural monopolies. He would greatly extend opportunities for education, and he speaks briefly but with apparent conviction of the necessity of a public health service on the part of the National Government. And in conclusion he expresses the utmost confidence in the co-operation of the people with the Government in attaining the ideals which they cherish, saying:

> These ideals and aspirations are the touchstones upon which the day to day administration and legislative acts of government must be tested. More than this, the Government must, so far as lies within its proper powers, give leadership to the realization of these ideals and to the fruition of these aspirations. No one can adequately reduce these things of the spirit to phrases or to a catalogue of definitions. We do know what the attainments of these ideals should be: The preservation of self-government and its full foundations in local government; the perfection of justice whether in economic or in social fields; the maintenance of ordered liberty; the denial of domination by any group or class; the building up and preservation of equality of opportunity; the stimulation of initiative and individuality; absolute integrity in public affairs; the choice of officials for fitness to office; the direction of economic progress toward prosperity and the further lessening of poverty; the freedom of public opinion; the sustaining of education and of the advancement of knowledge; the growth of religious spirit and the tolerance of all faiths; the strengthening of the home; the advancement of peace.

A large program? Perhaps it may not be completed in any one administration. But to start right, is after all, the vital thing.

Reparation Problems

NO EXCITING or unexpected developments have resulted from the first two weeks of deliberation by the Reparations Experts' Committee in Paris. Everything is proceeding "according to plan," as the war communiqués used to say, but the plan is extremely complex. All its elements are not yet known. Hence subcommittees have been appointed to prepare reports on various subsidiary problems. As a result delays are necessary. Meanwhile Germany naturally enough is making efforts to obtain terms which are better than those to which in the end the Government would be willing to agree.

What is the existing capacity of Germany to make payments? Can the Dawes annuity, now amounting to $600,000,000 a year, be kept up? Mr. S. Parker Gilbert's last report gives an affirmative answer to this question. His report is an able document, but the Germans will argue that it is too optimistic. External borrowings by the federal and state governments and private corporations exceed the total that Germany has thus far paid in reparations. Can the payments be continued when these borrowings cease?

Payments under the Dawes Plan may be suspended if they cannot be made without depreciating German currency. Germany wishes to retain the protection of this "transfer clause." On the other hand, she wishes to get rid of the prosperity indices provision, which would allow the payments to be raised if the level of prosperity rises. The Allies wish to keep the provision on prosperity and to annul the transfer clause. If the loan is commercialized, however—if payments are made to private holders of bonds—the transfer clause must go. Would it be possible to divide the annuity and to have a percentage subject to a transfer clause, while the remaining percentage would be uncontrolled?

These are a few of the difficult questions being considered by the experts as they proceed according to plan. The Allies are in the position of having divided up their cake before it has been given to them. Whatever the reparation payments are, France will get 53.2 per cent; Great Britain 22.5 per cent; Italy 9.8 per cent; Serbia 4.9 per cent, and Belgium 4.4 per cent. At the bottom, therefore, reparations discussion is a contest between France and Germany. France needs money more keenly than does Britain or Italy. Germany wants the Rhineland evacuated. Back of the discussions is the specter of the interallied debts. France feels that she must have from Germany enough to pay her debts to Britain and America and meet the costs of reconstruction in the devastated areas. The task of the committee of experts is to keep these attitudes from being irreconcilable. The committee has a great advantage in dealing with its task as technicians rather than as politicians.

Boston's New Y. W. C. A. Home

DEDICATION of a new home for any organization is almost always a memorable occasion. It means progress toward the attainment of the ideals for which the organization stands. It represents success and achievement. And it shows clearly to the world that those things in the interest of which the organization came into being are obtaining their fulfillment more effectively than ever before.

Hence the Young Women's Christian Association of Boston can justifiably feel pride in the fact that it has just brought to completion a new building, as a result of which the association rises to the highest peak it has attained since it was formed in 1866. Sixty-three years after all is not so long a span, when considered in relation to the centuries of human endeavor; but in this something more than half a century the home of the association has grown from a small room to a fourteen-story building, with a history as interesting in Boston as Boston history itself.

A noteworthy feature of the Boston Y. W. C. A. is the fact that membership therein, while it is desired, is not required for participation in any of the association's activities. Membership means rather an understanding of, and a desire to follow, its purpose. And meanwhile all are welcome to enjoy its privileges and to participate in whatever activities they wish. It is clear that this building has fittingly been designated "A Homelike Community Center for Girls."

Difficulties in China

TROUBLE brews in China. A stray warlord amuck in Shantung Province and Communists loose in the Province of Hunan have crowded other, more commendable matters from the agenda of the Nanking régime. China, in other words, may be of one government but it is not yet of one opinion. That both Shantung and Hunan will be taken in hand with salutary promptitude does not alter the fact that the business of setting up a single democratic authority over 440,000,000 divided and, for the most part, illiterate people is no ordinary task. In fact, no other political undertaking of modern times can match its magnitude.

Some trouble from out of the north might have been expected. Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, one-time inglorious governor of Shantung, escaped the crushing advance of the Nationalist armies last year. He fled, wisely, to the Japanese protected port of Dairen. There, having tasted power, he was almost certain to attempt to develop some such plot as this.

Chang's following, however, is bandit-recruited. Unless the Japanese give him considerable backing he can hardly hope to hold out against the well-disciplined troops that Nanking will put in the field against him. That Japan proposes to back him is the allegation of Chinese officials. Such a procedure, however, would be a little extreme even for Far Eastern politics. And the Japanese are altogether too astute—if they wished to foment trouble—to back so unpopular and dubious a character as Chang.

The Hunan trouble may prove to be more serious. It is smoldering within ranks ostensibly Nationalist. Hunan has long been the stronghold of the left wing party of Nationalists. There the Communists made greatest progress with their doctrines. And there, since the ejection of Borodin and his fellow Russians, Communist ideas have been most tenaciously held. The city of Changsha—said to have been captured by the red Chinese—has been and still is the source of whatever Communist strength remained in the country. That that strength is not inconsiderable is generally admitted. That the Nanking authorities are determined to make no compromises with the left wing is just as generally admitted.

It is likely, therefore, that there will be hostilities in China on at least two fronts until the war-lord threat in the north and the Communist threat in central China are properly taken in hand. And in both these encounters friends of China will wish the Nationalists well. Whatever the shortcomings of the Nanking Government, neither a war-lord régime nor a Communist dictatorship would be a welcome alternative.

Editorial Notes

"And don't forget to water the plants while I'm away." With this parting admonition ringing in his ears, many a family man will be interested to know that tests conducted at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station have resulted in a double-walled flowerpot, the inner part porous and the outer waterproof, which automatically irrigates plants growing in it.

With United States Military Academy athletic teams competing in 152 contests with representatives of seventy-one colleges and clubs this college season, including teams which are members of some ten conferences or associations, it is not surprising that approximately 50 per cent of the corps of cadets are members of eighteen different varsity squads.

New Englanders, at least, will not express surprise in the news that in Turkey citizens are to work ten days on the roads in lieu of paying a tax; it has been for many years the indisputable right of every New England farmer to work out his road tax on roadmaking.

In setting up a system of compulsory arbitration for the New World, the recent Pan-American Conference at Washington apparently reasoned that there will be fewer "unavoidable" wars when there is more inescapable peace machinery.

The "cotton belt" and "wheat belt" are moving toward a sound fashion in farm relief in their efforts to get away from the "waste line."

The more he gets behind, the more he gets ahead—the reaper.

Herbert Hoover Through French Eyes

The following is a translation of part of an article that appeared in la Revue des Deux Mondes, one of the leading French monthly reviews. It is printed by permission.

MR. HOOVER looks upon government not as an impersonal organization, but as a living, human organism. His system is to have each work on his own initiative and assume his own responsibilities, and thus make himself more useful as an individual. His maxim is that ideas must always be centralized and their applications decentralized. He has brought about the co-operation of private enterprise, and has conducted a campaign to stop waste in factories and bring about an understanding betwen producers, merchants, and consumers. He has found ways of utilizing materials that were formerly scrapped, has established systems of standardization, and simplified and perfected methods of commerce.

To lower the cost of living in America without lowering wages, he persuaded the producers to limit as far as possible the variety of their productions and to avoid expenses by not producing useless merchandise. It was in this way that he succeeded in reducing the number of kinds of brick from sixty-six to four and that of boilers from 130 to thirteen; and in this way, too, he has notably improved American exportation. Formerly German commerce won brilliant success by studying the local needs of foreign markets and by adapting its products to the tastes of the different countries. Mr. Hoover advised the exporters to limit their production to a small number of well-defined types which would tempt the public as much by their perfection as by a good bargain made possible by mass production. The success of the American automobile attests the soundness of this method.

* * *

At the threshold of the Presidency, great is the contrast between Hoover, the realizer and organizer, who, facing the gravest problems, thinks as a technician and as a master engineer, and Hoover, the private man, so simple in his actions and speech, playful in his proposals, and above all else, filled with kindness, the most devoted, the best friend in the world, with a moody appearance, and also with a disposition at times somewhat stern. Since Theodore Roosevelt, no public man has had more faithful and enthusiastic partisans in the United States, although he himself lacks the exuberant cordiality of Roosevelt.

An attitude of reserve, almost an appearance of coldness, hides his timidity and protects his natural sensitiveness, although in familiar conversation no one talks with more ease or is a more interested and persuasive questioner. No statesman in the world can boast of rivaling him in the extent of experience; nor be more justly proud of greater results; yet withal no one is more simple. He is the embodiment of many of the best virtues of the American, and in particular, of the American of the West. He likes confidence, audacity, courage and broad views. In his concept of equality he is an American of Americans. Equality with him is not a mechanical formula, applicable to anyone without regard to title or qualities; but an equality of opportunity offered to everyone to enable him to rise to the highest offices by personal merit.

Here is a passage from a speech he made in 1920, as president of the American Institute of Mines, which gives us his conception of human life.

> This view that every individual should, within his lifetime, not be handicapped in securing that particular niche in the community to which his abilities and character entitle him, is itself the negation of class. Human beings are not equal in these qualities. But a society that is based upon a constant flux of individuals in the community, upon the basis of ability and character, is a moving virile mass; it is not a stratification of classes. Its inspiration is individual initiative. Its stimulus is competition. Its safeguard is education. Its greatest mentor is free speech and voluntary organization for public good. Its expression in legislation is the common sense and common will of the majority. It is the essence of this democracy that progress of the mass must arise from progress of the individual. It does not permit the presence in the community of those who would not give full meed of their service.

Here is his concept of wisdom: to know what one should do at once rather than to discuss what better one could do. Mr. Hoover has written very little except on technical subjects. With Mrs. Hoover, he translated a famous little Latin treatise about mines, written in the sixteenth century and attributed to Agricola. He even studied Chinese mathematics. Realities and concrete cases are what interest him. His advice and his judgment are always of a practical nature. He radically avoids vague generalities and pretentious platitudes which are the commonplaces of political phraseology in all countries of the world. His views on government are those of intelligent and liberal individualism which characterizes the American of the West, who knows nothing better to rely upon than himself.

* * *

Mr. Hoover's concept of state is that the state must apply itself to encourage natural science, to increase the chances and the opportunities for everybody, and to take upon itself only those enterprises which surpass the initiative of the individual or of groups. The duty of the state is to hinder the majority from being oppressed by a minority, and also to mix itself as little as possible with their affairs. Someone may say that these ideas are not new, but Mr. Hoover's originality shows itself far more in his methods than in his ideas. He is the first engineer who has known how to apply to human affairs the laws of conservation of energy. Cardinal Mercier said of him that he was one of the rare living beings whose imagination was capable of taking in whole groups of phenomena and who, when he once saw their aim, was able to construct and direct the machinery necessary to attain it.

In tracing the portrait of a public man, one often runs into the danger of falling into the easy definitions of campaigning etiquette and of being satisfied with a high-sounding but empty phraseology. This kind of portraiture does not suit Mr. Hoover. He is not a politician. Since he has entered political life, he may have more than once regretted his lack of experience and his lack of political training; but if he possessed these, he would no longer be the man he is. He certainly is the great engineer, the skillful artisan who has accomplished the greatest tasks, and rendered the most beautiful service—and this in a manner utterly impersonal. But he is far more than that: he is a great force wishing to render itself useful and beneficent. Many others before him have been great engineers; others have shown qualities of leadership and ability to make brilliant speeches or the faculty to move crowds greater than his. But how many politicians have cut short their careers by talking when they should have been acting.

* * *

Judging by Mr. Hoover's past, we may conclude that, being in power, he will not limit himself to being interested in the purely legal side of legislation; rather his attention will be especially directed to obtaining genuine results. He will not give the impression of having done great things, but he will work seriously to do greater. This man of action is too simple, too upright, just merely to keep his word; he will have no patience with indirect methods and compromises which are too often considered as part of politics. He has shown himself a wonderful constructor, a kind of great human architect who has known how to bring to his task superior qualities and virtues which inspire the devotion of those around. He has saved many human lives; he has enriched all the domains to which he has applied his activity; and we see him today, in the full strength of his manhood, on the threshold of the first magistracy of the world.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

BUILDING activities will soon commence in this city on a very large scale, it is said by those authorized to predict. The underground railway is to be extended a matter of eighty kilometers in various directions and new lines are to be opened up to relieve the enormous traffic that now obtains. The entire undertaking will take five years to carry out at a cost of about 445,000,000 marks. This, of course, is municipality work. Two further projects of great and costly dimensions are to be undertaken by the Reich: an annex for the Reichstag and an extension of the Reichswehr Ministerium (Ministry of Defense). The need of the former has long been felt, several necessary features such as studies and a library for use of the members being lacking. The annex will be connected with the Reichstag by a subway provided with elevators. On the other hand an enlargement of the already commodious Reichswehr office, a handsome building of recent construction in the west, is generally considered a luxury that could be dispensed with.

The old building in the Leipziger Strasse used to suffice quite well for the management of an army of 500,000 men, but it appears to be insufficient now for that of 100,000. The extension in the Bendler Strasse is to be eight stories high and equipped with every luxury; a riding school, two stories in height, will be included. The expenses of this undertaking will amount to over 2,000,000 marks and are to be defrayed from the resources of the Reichswehr. A building exhibition is planned on a comprehensive scale for 1930, for which the Berlin Municipality has already granted many millions. When it is remembered that housing conditions in this city are as bad as ever, that innumerable families are in urgent need of flats, and that little or nothing is being done to mitigate this condition, it is not a matter of wonderment that the people are disgruntled and say openly that there is money to build everything but dwellings.

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Renewed efforts are being made by the German Tierschutz-Verein in Berlin (the German S. P. C. A.) to bring about a reduction in the dog tax, and the organization has the support of all dog lovers. The tax is sixty marks for the first dog and 120 for a second, so that if a person keeps two dogs he has to pay 180 marks annually. Anybody who has the temerity to indulge in three dogs must pay 240 marks. Many people are compelled by this measure to give up their four-footed friends, while those who will not part with them frequently suffer considerable deprivations. The Tierschutz-Verein is earnestly requesting the authorities to levy this tax according to the income-tax scale. It is also contended that an exception should be made in the case of watchdogs in flats. The German authorities, however, still look upon the keeping of a dog as a luxury and welcome the opportunity of increasing the revenues.

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A utilization of power as practical as it is unusual may be seen any day at the great electric power plant of Klingenberg at Rummelsburg on the Spree, on the outskirts of Berlin. The company has recently built over its steam pipes, leading from the turbines to the condensers, a vast tract of hothouses for the growing of fruit and vegetables for the Berlin market. Thus the warmth that has hitherto been wasted will in future be turned to excellent account. The Klingenburg power plant is among the largest in the world, presenting a masterpiece of German industry. It was erected at a cost of 60,000,000 marks and was only completed in 1927.

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The Luft Hansa Company gives some retrospective figures which plainly show the growth of aviation in this country. In 1928 approximately 110,000 passengers flew with the Luft Hansa's airplanes as compared with 102,000 in the previous year, and 1,030,000 kilograms of freight goods were conveyed by air as compared with 641,000 in 1927. Passengers' luggage amounted in 1928 to 870 tons, in 1927 to 821 tons, while 485 tons of mail and newspapers were conveyed in 1928, equivalent to an advance of six tons over the previous year. The beginning of February marks the first jubilee in German commercial aviation. Ten years ago the German Luftreederei (air traffic company), the predecessor of the Luft Hansa, opened its first modest air-traffic line between Berlin and Weimar. German interests tend today toward the Far East and South America, in each of which directions in 1928 important investigatory flights were made. The airplane Ural flew twice with exemplary punctuality from Berlin to Irkutsk and a Dornier-Wal flying boat did the journey from Cadiz to the Canary Islands as the first stage for the future South American route.

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It is always interesting to hear what great men have to say about other great men, for it is usually ungrudging and sincere. Albert Einstein writes about Bernard Shaw's work: "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism," the following enthusiastic words:

> I am perfectly delighted with Bernard Shaw's book. Notwithstanding great press of work I was not able to put it down until I had read every word of it. In this book the problem of our time is handled with simplicity, perspicacity and inward fervor. There speaks the Voltaire of our day and he will be heard.

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Berlin has now its own Sils Maria on a small, but very enjoyable and well-organized scale. Blue skies and spring-like sunshine smile upon the ice and snow fields where ski running, ice hockey and tobogganing are in full swing in the lake and wooded environs of this city. The great Wannsee and all its connecting Havel lakes are thickly frozen, so that skating may be indulged in at will all the way to Brandenburg, a distance of forty miles. All the large parks in and around Berlin, and they are very numerous, have their excellent tobogganing tracks where children and adults congregate daily, a policeman or two seeing that order of precedence is observed. As for the Black Forest, the Harz and Giant Mountains, the winter sport there is already world famous, and never has it attracted more visitors to those beautiful spots than is the case this winter.

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Some details of the new Zeppelin dirigible, the LZ-128, the shed for which is almost finished at Friedrichshafen, have recently become known. As Dr. Eckener has already stated, there will be little difference in length, the greater dimensions being in the girth of the ship. Five thousand horsepower will be developed by the new engines, exactly double that of the Graf Zeppelin, and the envelope will be of strong linen in place of the light cotton material. This new material is to be tested on the Graf Zeppelin on her forthcoming flight to Palestine. Dr. Duerr, the constructor of the Graf Zeppelin, who has been in England exchanging views on airship building, declares his preference for an observatory platform above the captain's bridge instead of the promenade deck favored by the English. He holds to his original conviction that for the convenience and pleasure of the passengers, windows in their cabins should provide a good view of the country in addition to those of the general saloons.

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In response to many requests from young French and German scholars the German-French Society has now established a receiving center for pupils' correspondence. In addition to the intermediary work, it is proposed to collect and exchange the experiences gained by the correspondence, to keep statistics and to investigate and adjust any complaints that may be made. The Deutsch-Französische Rundschau will regularly report concerning all activities. Already several hundred questions regarding the correspondence with German schoolboys have been put by French boys. Mutual interest, therefore, bids fair to become very considerable, and another rung will be made in the ladder of amity.